

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3823.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THE LECTURES WILL BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY NEXT, February 5, at 3 o'clock, Prof. J. A. EWING, M.A. F.R.S. M.Inst.C.E. THIRD LECTURE on 'Practical Mechanics (Experimentally treated): First Principles and Modern Illustrations.'  
WEDNESDAY, February 6, at 3 o'clock, Prof. R. K. DOUGLAS, SECON LECTURE on 'The Government and People of China.'  
THURSDAY, February 7, at 3 o'clock, the Rev. HENRY GREY GRAHAM (Author of 'Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century'), FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Society in France before the Revolution.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.  
FRIDAY, February 8, at 9 o'clock, Prof. G. H. BRYAN, Sc.D. F.R.S., on 'History and Progress of Aerial Locomotion.'  
SATURDAY, February 9, F. COLDER, Esq., F.R.A.M., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay.' With Musical Illustrations. Half-a-Guinea the Course.

## BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE SIXTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on FEBRUARY 6 NEXT. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—'On some Recently Discovered Earthworks and a Roman Encampment at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire,' by Rev. EVELYN WHITE, M.A.  
GEORGE PUCKIN, Esq., A.L.B.A. Hon. Sec.  
Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A. Secs.

## BOOKSELLERS' SEASIDE HOLIDAY HOME,

49, ROYAL PARADE, EASTBOURNE.  
The above Home has been established for the benefit of Booksellers, their Assistants, and Families. Suites or Rooms, or single Bedrooms, can be had furnished, with cooking and attendance, at very moderate charges per week.  
The Home is replete with every comfort, and, facing the sea front, forms a most charming residence for those desiring rest and a fortnight's sojourn at this most lovely seaside resort.  
All particulars and forms of application can be had of the Secretary, Mr. GEO. LARSEN, at the London Office, 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

## NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT and PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Patron: The Right Hon. the EARL of ROSEBURY, K.G.  
President: The Right Hon. LORD GLENESK, Sir W. J. RICHMOND COTTON.  
Established in 1839 for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals or assistants engaged as vendors of newspapers.  
A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Vice-President and gives three votes for life at all elections. Each donation of Three Guineas gives a vote at all elections for life. Every Annual Subscriber is entitled to one vote at all elections in respect of each Five Shillings so paid.  
Every man and woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether publisher, wholesaler, retailer, employer or employed, is entitled to become a member upon payment of Five Shillings annually or Three Guineas for Life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of newspapers.  
The Annuitants now number thirty-six, the men receiving 25l. and the women 20l. per annum each. These Pensions now amounting to 800l. per annum, are all paid from the dividends arising from the invested capital of the Institution.  
The 'Royal Victoria Pension Fund' was established in 1887. It provides 20l. a year each for four widows of newsvendors.  
The 'Francis Fund' provides pensions for one man 25l. and one woman 20l.  
Temporary relief is given, not only to Members, but to newsvendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members. Inquiry is made and relief awarded in accordance with the merits of each case.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.

## PERSIAN.—A PERSIAN GENTLEMAN of very high Oriental and European culture offers to GIVE LESSONS in PERSIAN.—Apply H., 12, Colville Terrace, Baywater, London, W.

## LADY desires AFTERNOON WORK.

Good Reader, Shorthand (Certificated, 100 words), Type-Writing. Five years' experience.—M. R., Athenæum Press, 13, Brecon's Buildings, E.C.

## SECRETARYSHIP or other similar employment

WANTED BY LITERARY MAN, Classical Scholar, widely read in Modern Literature, with knowledge of French, Italian, and Spanish, and considerable business experience.—Address C. C. T., care of Messrs. Crossley & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C.

## THE Rev. WILLIAM C. STEWART, LL.B.,

LECTURES on HISTORY and LITERATURE, and gives Lessons in Elocution and in Composition (Orally or by Correspondence), 7, Spencer Road, Wandsworth Common.

## THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (Late Second Mistress St. Felix School, Southwold).  
References: The Principal of Bedford College, London, The Master of Peterhouse, &c.

## BRINKLEA, BOURNEMOUTH.—Principal, Miss

A. D. SUMMERS (formerly Scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, late Classical Mistress, Portsmouth High School). Brinklea is a Modern House, standing on high ground, and was specially designed for School purposes. No Day Girls taken.—Prospectus on application.

## EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE

can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GABBITAS THING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and Abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—30, Sackville Street, W.

## LECTURES in GREECE at EASTER.—A

COURSE of LECTURES on RITES and MUSEUMS in GREECE will be given by Prof. ERNEST GARDNER, including a Visit by special steamer to sites on the Islands and Coasts of the Ægean.—For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, University College, London.

THE EDITOR of an ARTISTIC MAGAZINE is

SMART PARAGRAPH WRITERS on LOCAL and NATIONAL EVENTS, and FALSE RHYMING SKITS on CURRENT TOPICS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Also Sensational Domestic Stories.—EXPERT LITERARY and ART AGENCY, 10, Clifford's Inn, London, E.C.

## TYPE-WRITING.—The WEST KENSINGTON

AGENCY. Authors' MSS. and General Copying. Usual terms. Circulars, &c., by Copying Process. Authors' references. Established 1893.—Miss SIKES, 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammermith Road, W.

## TYPE-WRITING.—All kinds of COPYING

fully executed in best style from 10d. per 1,000 words. Estimates for Plays. Established 1888.—Miss DISNEY, 7, Balham Grove, Balham, S.W.

## TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS. COPIED

with accuracy and dispatch. Carbon Duplicates. Circulars, Examination Papers, &c.—Miss E. THOMAS, 23, Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W.—Established 1884.

## TYPE-WRITING (AUTHORS' MSS.) undertaken

by highly educated WOMEN of Literary experience (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; thorough acquaintance with Modern Languages). Authors' references. Terms (cash), 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words; over 5,000, 1s.—S. R., 1, Lingard's Road, Lewisham, S.E.

## TYPE-WRITING; TYPE-WRITING; TYPE-

WRITING.—NOVELS, PLAYS, ESSAYS carefully TYPED. Difficult MSS. receive special attention. References to Authors.—Write for terms to E. GRAHAM, 23, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, London.

## TECHNICAL and TRADE JOURNALS, also

Books on Technical Subjects and Applied Arts.—A Firm, with ample experience of these special and somewhat difficult Branches of Publishing, is prepared to UNDERTAKE, on COMMISSION, ONE or TWO ADDITIONAL MAGAZINES, &c., which do not clash with present lines. Best references given and expected. All communications regarded as strictly confidential.—Address D. care of Portmans Limited, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

## THE ART JOURNAL PRESS is prepared to

undertake the PRINTING of high-class ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., and will be pleased to SUBMIT ESTIMATES. They are also prepared, with their exceptional experience, to advise as to the best mode of reproducing illustrations, as well as to undertake the same. Arrangements can also be made for the Publication of suitable MSS. at the Art Journal Office, Ivy Lane, E.C.

## AUTHORS seeking AMERICAN COPYRIGHT

or PUBLICATION  
Through an established Firm should address  
Books, 141, Herald, 23rd Street, New York.

## THE AUTHORS' AGENCY.—Established 1879.

The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BEAUMON, 34, Paternoster Row.

## BLOCKS in HALF-TONE, LINE.

SPECIMENS and QUOTATIONS sent on application.  
Artistic Reproduction from every Class of Original.  
BURNELL & LADYMAN, 247-249, Colindale Lane, Brixton, S.W.

## C. MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and

Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. List of Terms on application.  
Mitchell House, 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

## R. ANDERSON & CO., Advertising Agents

(Established 1881). 14, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W., City Office: 15, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

Insert Advertisements at the lowest possible prices. Special terms to Publishers, Manufacturers, &c., on application.

## Catalogues.

CATALOGUE of SPANISH and PORTUGUESE BOOKS sent post free on application to  
DULAU & CO. 37, Soho Square, London, W.

## CATALOGUE, No. 31.—Drawings by Turner,

Front, Hunt, &c.—Sketches by John Leech—Turner Engravings—Miscellaneous Richings and Engravings—Illustrated and Kelmscott Books—Bucklin Books and Autographs. Post free, Sixpence.—W. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

## MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS possess

one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of Books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large Stock.

## CATALOGUES MONTHLY.

12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

## W. M. MURPHY'S MONTHLY CATALOGUE

(No. 65, JANUARY 17) of ANCIENT and MODERN SECOND-HAND BOOKS NOW READY, post free. No. 66 ready FEBRUARY 1. 79, Renshaw Street, and 18, Moorfields, Liverpool. 100,000 Volumes in Stock. Scarce Books reported free.

## TO BOOKBUYERS and LIBRARIANS of FREE

LIBRARIES.—THE DECEMBER CATALOGUES of valuable SECOND-HAND WORKS and NEW REMAINERS, offered at prices greatly reduced, are NOW READY, and will be sent post free upon application to W. H. SMITH & SON, Library Department, 186, Strand, London, W.C.

## FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTIBES, BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK, HAVRE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS, PAU, SAINT RAPHAEL, TOURS, TOULON.

And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

## LIBRARY of 40,000 VOLUMES FOR SALE.

The LIQUIDATOR of the EDINBURGH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, 25, George Street, Edinburgh, INVITES OFFERS for this LIBRARY, containing about 40,000 Volumes of General Literature. The Library was instituted in 1791, and contains Books difficult to obtain elsewhere. The Books can be seen on application to the Librarian, and the Liquidator, to whom offers should be addressed, will give further particulars.  
PETER RONALDSON, C.A., Liquidator.  
24, North Saint David Street, Edinburgh, January 24, 1901.

## IF Friends of the late Miss FELICIA SKENE, of

Oxford, would kindly entrust any LETTERS received from her to Miss E. RICHARDS, of 11, The Grove, Bolton, South Kensington, who is preparing a Memoir of Miss Skene, the Letters would be gratefully received and carefully retained.

## WILLIAMS & NORGATE,

IMPORTERS of FOREIGN BOOKS,  
14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London;  
and 7, Broad Street, Oxford.  
CATALOGUES on application.

## IMPORTANT BOOKS

at greatly reduced prices.  
CATALOGUE, No. 323, FEBRUARY, 1901, is NOW READY.

An exceptionally fine list,  
Containing the latest acquisitions in  
PUBLISHERS' REMAINERS.

WILLIAM GLAISHER,  
265, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## WANTED, the HERALDIC MANUSCRIPT

(See XVIII.) of PEDIGREE of the POMFRET FAMILY on VELLUM, about 18 pages, with Full-Page Illustration of King Edward I. It is mentioned by Horace Walpole in his Letters, and was sold some time back at auction. Good price paid for this MS.—ANTICARIIUS, 16, Glenam Road, Clapton, N.E.

## FOR SALE, AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS, and

ORIGINAL POEM, &c., of the late R. D. BLACKMORE, Author of 'Lorna Doone,' &c.—Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, Whitelands College, Chelsea, S.W. No Dealers need apply.

## STAMPS.—Chinese, Imperial Post, Shanghai,

Bermuda, Transvaal, Japanese, Imperial Wedding, Crete, Pattialia, Malta, Russian, Levant, Newfoundland, Travancore, 6 Peru, 6 Roumania, Nepal; 40 genuine varieties, 1s. 1d.—SMITH, Upper Park Road, Kingston, Surrey.

## THE AUTHORS' HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD.

(The LEADENHALL PRESS, Ltd., Publishers and Printers, 50, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.) Contains hairless paper, over which the pen glides with perfect freedom. Sixpence each, 6s. per dozen, ruled or plain. New pocket size, 3s. per dozen, ruled or plain.

Authors should note that The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., cannot be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be retained.

## THACKERAY HOTEL (Temperance),

Facing the British Museum,  
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

This newly erected and commodious Hotel will, it is believed, meet the requirements of those who desire all the conveniences and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all rooms. Bath-Rooms on every floor. SPACIOUS DINING, DRAWING, WRITING, READING, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

All Floors Fireproof. Perfect Sanitation. Night Porter.

Full Tariff and Testimonials post free on application.

Proprietor—J. THUSLOVE.  
Telegraphic Address—"Thackeray, London."

## TO INVALIDS.—A LIST of MEDICAL MEN

in all parts RECEIVING RESIDENT PATIENTS sent gratis with full particulars. Schools also recommended.—Medical &c. Association, Limited, 21, Craven Street, Northumberland Avenue, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic Address—"Triform, London." Telephone No. 1854, Gerrard.

## Sales by Auction.

FRIDAY NEXT, February 8.  
Portion of Manufacturer's Stock of Electric Light Fitting Apparatus, and other Miscellaneous Effects.

## MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION,

at his Great Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, February 8, at half-past 12 o'clock, ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTING APPARATUS, comprising Bells, Lamp Holders, Cutouts, Lamps, Voltmeters, Pendants, Switches, about 250 Lots; also will be included Lanterns and Slides—Cameras and Lenses—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Property.

On view day prior from 2 till 5 and morning of Sale. Catalogues had on application.

## A UNIQUE COLLECTION of 2,735 CHINESE

(the finest Collection in the World), JAPANESE, ANNAMITE, and COREAN COINS, dating from 2255 B.C. to present era, will be OFFERED by AUCTION, at St. Martin's Town Hall, London, W., on THURSDAY, February 28, at 12 o'clock noon.—Catalogues of the Auctioneer, Mr. H. W. REIDEL, 80 and 91, Queen Street, Chesham, London.

THE EDITOR of an ARTISTIC MAGAZINE is

OPEN TO RECEIVE SHORT ARTICLES on Artistic and Archaeological Subjects (with suggestions for Illustrations).—State terms to H. H. care of Reynell & Son, Advertisement Offices, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE EDITOR of an ARTISTIC MAGAZINE is

OPEN TO RECEIVE SHORT ARTICLES on Artistic and Archaeological Subjects (with suggestions for Illustrations).—State terms to H. H. care of Reynell & Son, Advertisement Offices, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE EDITOR of an ARTISTIC MAGAZINE is

OPEN TO RECEIVE SHORT ARTICLES on Artistic and Archaeological Subjects (with suggestions for Illustrations).—State terms to H. H. care of Reynell & Son, Advertisement Offices, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE EDITOR of an ARTISTIC MAGAZINE is

## Postage Stamps.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **TUESDAY, February 5**, and Three Following Days, at half-past 4 o'clock precisely, an extremely valuable COLLECTION OF BRITISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS, the Property of a well-known COLLECTOR.

May be viewed seven days prior. Catalogues, with five sheets of illustration, price One shilling.

**Modern Engravings and Etchings, including the Collection formed by J. MOLESLEY, Esq., of Selsdon, Surrey.**

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **FRIDAY, February 12**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF MODERN ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS after the Paintings by Alma Tadema, Rosa Bonheur, Dendy Sadler, Lady Elizabeth Butler, McWhirter, R. W. Leader, Lord Leighton, Yeend King, Sir E. Milnes, Thomas Ford, principally proofs, many on vellum signed by the artist and engraver; also a Collection of Portraits of and relating to her late Majesty the Queen.

**Antique Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, and China.**

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **TUESDAY, February 12**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ANTIQUE SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, JEWELLERY, and CHINA.

**Miscellaneous Books, including several small Private Libraries.**

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, February 13**, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in all Branches of Literature, including Hall's Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers—Tableau de la Révolution Française—Browning's Sordello and the King and the Book, First Editions—Lamb's Elia, First Edition—Jesse's Richard III.—H. L. Stevenson, The New Amphion, Thermal Influence of Forests—Thomas Stevenson, New Arabian Nights—Morris's Glittering Plain, Kelmscott Press—Switzerland's Appeal to the People of England and Sierra—Burton's Fairy Romances's Hounds and Ask—Mamma—Shelley's Works, 5 vols.—Martial Achievements of Great Britain—The Studio—Country Life, illustrated—Aiken's Popular Songs—New Sporting Magazine, 16 vols.—Burton's History of the Moslems—Notes—Ackermann's Repository, 8 vols.—Grimm's Popular Stories, 2 vols.—Cruikshank's Points of Humour—Grigson's Lancashire, with the Arms coloured—Seaton's Hertfordshire—Holmes's Queen Victoria—Skelton's Mary Stuart—Bickford's Thoughts on Hunting, First Edition—Yates's Bury St. Edmunds, extra illustrated—Hutchinson's Cumberland—Corry's Lancashire—Donovan's British Birds and Fishes, 15 vols., uncut—Works on Biography, Travel, Science, &c.

Catalogues on application.

Collection of Ex-Libris.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **FRIDAY, February 15**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF BOOK-PLATES (EX-LIBRIS), comprising many choice Examples of Early Dated, Jacobean, Chippendale, Hooker, Sheraton, and other Styles, and including several rare American Plates—scarcely Designs by Sherborn and French—the Hacket Portrait Plate, by Faithorne, dated 1670, &c.

Catalogues on application.

**Water-Colour and Black-and-White Drawings.**

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, February 21**, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, by order of the Proprietors of the Graphic and Daily Graphic, a fine COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL BLACK-AND-WHITE and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by the following well-known Artists: Phil May, P. Renouard, Wm. Heathcote, Frank Dodd, John Charlton, Frank Richards, and many others.

**Miscellaneous Books, including the Library of a Gentleman.**

**MESSRS. HODGSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **TUESDAY, February 5**, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including Fine Examples of Barlet's 4 vols.—James's National MSS. of Ireland, 3 vols.—Purchas's Pilgrimages, 5 vols.—Le Sacre de Louis XV.—Duplessis-Bertaux, Tableaux Historiques de la Révolution Française, 3 vols.—Chambre, Napoleon et ses Contemporains—Hellenic Society's Journal, 1880-1890—Hargreaves Society's Publications, 1880-1890—Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, 23 vols.—Spenser, Works by Grosart, 9 vols.—Burton's Arabian Nights, illustrations, 12 vols.—Straparola, Masuccio Giovanni, Novels, 5 vols.—On Japanese Vellum—Shaw's Dresses of the Middle Ages, 2 vols.—Works of Oscar Wilde—Books illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley—and other Miscellaneous Books of all Classes.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following Sales by Auction at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, and others.

On **MONDAY, February 4**, at 1 o'clock, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES of the late WINCHESTER CLOWES, Esq., and others.

On **TUESDAY, February 5**, at 1 o'clock, MODERN PROOF ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS of the EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

On **WEDNESDAY, February 6**, at 1 o'clock, OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, MARBLES, and OBJECTS of VERTUE, the Property of the late WINCHESTER CLOWES, Esq.

On **THURSDAY, February 7**, at 2 o'clock, the CELLAR of WINES of the late J. C. SHERRARD, Esq., and other fine WINES.

On **FRIDAY, February 8**, at 1 o'clock, PORCELAIN, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and FURNITURE from various Sources.

On **SATURDAY, February 9**, **MONDAY, February 11**, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, the COLLECTION and REMAINING WORKS of the late E. M. WIMPERIS, R.I.

On **TUESDAY, February 12**, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock, the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN, SILVER PLATE, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, and FURNITURE of W. J. STUART, Esq., deceased.

**BUILDING STONES** in the VIENNA MUSEUM; St. Peter's, First Royal Academy Lecture, by Prof. Altchison, R.A. (with illustrations); Colour in Architecture, by Prof. Baldwin Brown; Letter from Paris; Glasgow and London; First Prize Design, &c.—See the BUILDER of February 2 (2d. by post, 4d.). Through any Newsgate, or direct from the Publisher of the Builder, Catherine Street, London, W.C.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.

**THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CALENDAR** for the YEAR 1901.

London: Macmillan & Co., Limited, Mar. Chester: J. E. Cornish.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. 1024. FEBRUARY, 1901. 2s. 6d.

THE CAPTIVITY OF THE PROFESSOR. By A. Lincoln Green.

CHICKET REFORM.

MALADMINISTRATION OF MESSSES. By Col. H. Knollys.

A DOUBLE BUGGY AT LAHEY'S CREEK. By Henry Lawson.

MY HOUSE IN THE WEST INDIES.

BRISKAY and PRINCE CHARLES: some Unwritten Memories of the '45. By A. Goodrich-Freer.

DOOM CASTLE: a Romance. By Neil Munro. Chaps. 16-19.

MUSINGS WITHOUT METHOD: The Return of Lord Roberts—The Philosophy of the Crowd—Australian Federation—Hysterical Reform—The Neglect of Modern Languages—The Place of French and German in our Education—The Exclusiveness of Universities—A Masterpiece of Scholarship.

LAND PURCHASE.

FOREIGN UNDESIRABLES.

QUEEN VICTORIA. "Most greatly lived, this Star of England."

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

RUDYARD KIPLING RAILWAY REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A SATIRE BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

for JANUARY.

Which also contains

SIR ROBERT HART'S THIRD ARTICLE ON CHINA.

ANDREW LANG on 'THE GOLDEN BOUGH.'

GEOFFREY C. NOEL on 'SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.'

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS on GREAT ARMIES and their COST.

CALCHAS on the CRUX IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TWO ARTICLES on WAR OFFICE REFORM.

A SHORT STORY BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

A SONNET, entitled DEATH.

Chapman & Hall, Limited, London.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

AND AFTER.

No. 288. FEBRUARY, 1901.

An EPITAPH.

VICTORIA THE GOOD: a Sonnet. By Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B. K.C.V.O.

LAST MONTH—THE QUEEN. By Sir Wemyss Reid.

MY WAYS and DAYS in EUROPE and in INDIA. By His Highness the Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.

The ECONOMIC OUTLOOK in the TRANSVAAL. By Arthur B. Mackinnon, M.P.

CLEARING NATAL. By L. Oppenheim.

SHAM versus REAL HOME DEFENCE. By Col. Lonsdale Hale.

OUR ABSURD SYSTEM OF PUNISHING CRIME. By Robert Anderson, C.B. LL.D., Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

A PLEA for the SOUL of the IRISH PEOPLE. By George Moore.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC DOCTRINE of INDULGENCES. By Herbert Paul.

"ELPAKI, or SAN-POU-TSUNG." By Prof. Huteson Macaulay Fossitt, LL.D.

THE HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOLS. By Sir Joshua Fitch.

WHAT WERE THE CHERUBIM? By the Rev. Dr. A. Smythe Palmer.

OFFICIAL OBSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC PROGRESS. By Prof. J. A. Fleming, D.Sc. F.R.S.

'THE SOURCES OF ISLAM.' A Letter to the Editor. By the Rev. W. St. Clair-Tisdall.

THE QUESTION of the NATIVE RACES in SOUTH AFRICA. By John Macdonald, C.B.

London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd.

## J. &amp; J. LEIGHTON,

Booksellers and Bookbinders,

40, BREWER STREET, W.

Reg to offer the following choice Books for Sale:—

RODERICUS ZAMORENSIS.—SPECULUM

VITE HUMANÆ. Roma, Sverghym & Pannartz. 1485. beautifully printed in Roman letter, fine copy of this rare Edition, folio, in brown morocco, richly gold tooled, dull gilt edges. £50

PETRARCH.—TRIUMPHI, CANZONI et

SONETTI. Venetia, 1491-92, with the fine Full-Page Woodcuts, with Ornamental Borders, folio, tall copy, in brown morocco, richly gold tooled, dull gilt edges. £31

BOCCACCIO.—II PHILOLOGO, Venetia, P. di

Piero, 1481, finely printed in Roman letter, double columns, tall copy, folio, in brown morocco, richly gold tooled, dull gilt edges. £38

EUCLID, cum Campani commentationes, Venetia, E. Ratdolt, 1482, fine Geometrical Diagrams on every page, fine large copy, with rough leaves (almost uncut), and having the last blank leaf and first leaf with Dedicatory Epistle, large copy, folio, in brown morocco extra, blind tooled. £40

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION, royal 8vo, with 34 Illustrations, 3s. net.

## THE TEMPLES and RITUAL of ASKLEPIOS

at EPIDAUROS and ATHENS.

An Account of Recent Discoveries concerning the Early History of Medicine.

Two Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

By RICHARD CATON, M.D. F.R.C.P.

"We are glad to welcome a new edition of these scholarly and well-illustrated lectures."—*Bookman*.

"Of curious interest from the point of view of medical science as well as of classical archaeology."—*Scotsman*.

"Extremely interesting."—*Glasgow Herald*.

London: C. J. Clay & Sons, Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION, REVISED and AUGMENTED, price Sixpence.

## ASTRONOMY for the YOUNG.

By W. T. LYNN, R.A.F.R.S.

G. Stoneman, 30, Warwick Lane, E.C.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION, REVISED and ENLARGED.

## THE PENNY CHRONOLOGY: a Series of

Important Dates in the History of the World from the Reign of David to the Present Time. Second Edition. By W. T. LYNN, R.A.

F.R.A.S.

G. Stoneman, 30, Warwick Lane, E.C.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF FAMOUS WORKS OF ART BY THE AUTOTYPE (CARBON) PROCESS.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE COMPANY'S WELL-KNOWN COLLECTIONS.

**DRAWINGS by HOLBEIN** at

WINDSOR CASTLE. By Gracious Permission of Her Majesty the Queen. A New Series of Reproductions of Twenty-eight of the Principal Drawings in this Renowned Collection. The Autotype Copies are made in every case to exact size of the Originals, and the Colour of the Drawings and Paper is imitated as closely as possible. The prices range from 4s. to 8s. each.

**The WALKER ART GALLERY,**

LIVERPOOL. Autotype Reproductions of Notable Works of Modern English Art from this Collection. The Series includes examples by Lord Leighton, Herkomer, Albert Moore, Calderon, Caton Woodville, Dendy Sadler, Henry Holiday, &c. The Autotypes measure about 23 inches longest line, and are published at 21s. each.

**The WALLACE COLLECTION,**

HERTFORD HOUSE. Autotype Copies of about Forty of the most interesting Pictures in these Galleries. The Masters represented include Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Boucher, Lancret, Fragonard, Greuze, Watteau, Meissonier, Decamps, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Wouverman, Hobbema, Vander Heyden, &c.

**The NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (TATE GALLERY).** An Extensive Series of Reproductions of Notable Pictures in this Popular Collection, embracing Representative Works of Constable, Bonington, Landseer, Linnell, Mason, Stanfield, Walker, Watts, Rossetti, and others.

FULL PARTICULARS of ALL AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTIONS AFTER OLD AND MODERN MASTERS ARE GIVEN IN

**THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART CATALOGUE.** New Edition. With upwards of 100 Miniature Photographs of Notable Autotypes, and 23 Tint-Block Illustrations. For convenience of reference the Publications are arranged alphabetically under Artists' Names. Post free, 1s.

Framed Autotypes possess distinctive Fine-Art Character, and prove acceptable Presents, being eminently suitable for the adornment of the Hall, Library, Dining-Room, Boudoir, Shooting-Box, &c.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS INVITED TO

**THE AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY,**

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

## THE HANFSTAENGL

GALLERIES,

16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

(nearly opposite the National Gallery).

INSPECTION INVITED.

REPRODUCTIONS IN CARBON-PRINT

AND PHOTOGRAPHURE.

## PICTURES IN THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

PUBLISHED IN TWELVE PARTS.

Illustrated in Gravure, with Descriptive Text, written by

CHARLES L. EASTLAKE,

Late Keeper of the National Gallery.

Cover designed by Walter Crane.

Price to Subscribers, 9s. [Now ready.]

## VAN DYCK PICTURES at WINDSOR

CASTLE. Historically and Critically Described by

ERNEST LAW. In Three Parts, with 10 Photogravure Plates in each. Price to Subscribers: ÉDITION DE LUXE, on Dutch Hand-made Paper, crown broadside, limited to 300 Copies. Now ready, price, bound, 6s. 6d.

**The OLD MASTERS.** Reproductions from

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WINDSOR CASTLE, NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON; AMSTERDAM, BRILL, BRUSSELS, CASSEL, DRESDEN, THE HAGUE, HAMBURG, MUNICH, VIENNA.

## LEADING ARTISTS of the DAY.

9,000 Reproductions from the Works of BURNE-JONES, WATTS, ROSSETTI, ALMA TADEMA, SOLOMON, HOFMAN, BODENHAUSEN, FLOCKHORST, THUMANN, &c.

CATALOGUES, POST FREE, 1s.

16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.



## MESSRS LONGMANS &amp; CO'S LIST.

On MONDAY NEXT, royal 4to, 30s. net.

## THE WILDFOWLER IN SCOTLAND.

By JOHN GUILLE MILLAIS, F.Z.S., &amp;c.,

Author of 'A Breath from the Veldt,' 'British Deer and their Horns,' &amp;c.

With a Frontispiece in Photogravure after a Drawing by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart., P.R.A.  
8 Photogravure Plates, 2 Coloured Plates, and 50 Illustrations from the Author's  
Drawings and from Photographs.

NEW VOLUME OF THE "SILVER LIBRARY."

## ENGLISH SEAMEN in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By

JAMES A. FROUDE. New and Cheaper Issue. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF DR. PUSEY'S LETTERS.

## SPIRITUAL LETTERS of EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY.

Edited and prepared for publication by the Rev. J. O. JOHNSTON, M.A., Principal of the Theological College, Cuddesdon; and the Rev. W. C. E. NEWBOLT, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. With a Photogravure Reproduction of the Bust of Dr. Pusey by George Richmond, R.A., now in the Library of the Pusey House, Oxford. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

## The EXAMPLE of the PASSION: being Addresses given in

St. Paul's Cathedral at the Mid-day Service on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in Holy Week, and at the Three Hours' Service on Good Friday, 1897. By B. W. RANDOLPH, M.A., Principal of Ely Theological College, Hon. Canon of Ely, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. Small 8vo, 2s. net.

WORKS BY S. J. STONE, M.A.,

Late Vicar of All Hallows, City of London.

## The KNIGHT of INTERCESSION, and other Poems.

SEVENTH EDITION. Crown 8vo, 6s.

## LAYS of IONA, and other Poems. Crown 8vo, 6s.

NEW ROMANCE BY A. W. MARCHMONT.

## IN THE NAME OF A WOMAN.

By ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT,

Author of 'By Right of Sword,' 'A Dash for a Throne,' &amp;c.

With 8 Illustrations by D. Murray Smith.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A delightfully exciting novel."—*Guardian*."It has all the characteristics of a popular 'thriller' except bad English."—*Academy*."The story fairly bristles with exciting incidents; in every chapter is a hairbreadth escape from sudden death, a perilous enterprise successfully accomplished, or the results of failure dexterously evaded."—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*."An interesting and well-told story of the adventures of Gerald Winthrop, the son of an English father and a Roumanian mother, in pursuance of a diplomatic mission in Bulgaria. The book is cleverly written, the interest is fully maintained throughout, and the illustrations by D. Murray Smith are good."—*Leeds Mercury*.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

## VOCES POPULI.

(REPRINTED FROM PUNCH.)

By F. ANSTEY, Author of 'Vice Versâ,' &amp;c.

SECOND SERIES.

With 25 Illustrations by J. Bernard Partridge. Crown 8vo, 3s. net.

[On Monday next.]

## CONTENTS.

An Evening with a Conjuror.  
At the Tudor Exhibition.  
In an Omnibus.  
At a Sale of High-class Sculpture.  
At the Guelph Exhibition.  
At the Royal Academy.  
At the Horse Show.  
At a Dance.  
At the British Museum.  
The Travelling Menagerie.

At the Regent Street Tussaud's.  
At the Military Exhibition.  
At the French Exhibition.  
In the Mail on Drawing-room Day.  
At a Parisian Café Chantant.  
At a Garden Party.  
At the Military Tournament.  
Free Speech.  
The Riding Class.  
The Impromptu Charade Party.

A Christmas Romp.  
On the Ice.  
In a Fog.  
Bricks without Straw.  
At a Music Hall.  
A Recitation under Difficulties.  
Bank Holiday.  
A Row in the Pit; or, the Obstructive Hat.

\* \* VOCES POPULI. FIRST SERIES. With 20 Illustrations by J. Bernard Partridge.  
Crown 8vo, 3s. net.

LONGMANS, GREEN &amp; CO. London, New York, and Bombay.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON'S  
NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. PEARSON beg to announce that on FEBRUARY 4 they will publish an important New Book of Travel, entitled

## ABYSSINIA.

Through the Lion Land to the Court of the Lion of Judah.

By HERBERT VIVIAN,  
Author of 'Tunisia,' 'Servia.'

Demy 8vo, with 2 Maps and 80 Illustrations, price 15s.

The Land of the Lion offers much that is of great interest to the student of ethnology and geography. Mr. Vivian has made a valuable addition to the library of travel. His observations show a keen appreciation of surroundings, whether social, religious, or political. His style is bright, and holds the reader's interest to the last page.

JUST PUBLISHED.

## AT PRETORIA.

The Capture of the Boer Capitals and the Hoisting of the Flag at Pretoria.

By JULIAN RALPH.  
A Companion Volume to 'Towards Pretoria.'  
Extra crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

NEW NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

## THE INVADERS.

By LOUIS TRACY,  
Author of 'The Final War,' 'An American Emperor,' &c.  
With 4 Illustrations, crown 8vo, price 6s.FIRST REVIEW.—"A cleverly constructed and exciting story."—*Scotsman*.

THIRD LARGE EDITION.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF  
QUEEN VICTORIA,By ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS,  
STANDS ALONE as the only Account of our lamented  
QUEEN'S DOMESTIC LIFE.With Portrait and numerous Illustrations, crown 8vo, cloth,  
price 2s. 6d.

Four of the Twenty-seven Chapters are:—

THE QUEEN AMONG CHILDREN ... Chap. 3.  
THE QUEEN'S FADS AND FANCIES ... Chap. 8.  
THE QUEEN'S FORTUNE AND EXPENDITURE Chap. 9.  
THE QUEEN as a HOUSEKEEPER ... Chap. 13.

TWO IMPORTANT  
NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.THE STRANGE WOOING OF  
MARY BOWLER.By RICHARD MARSH,  
Author of 'The Beetle,' 'The Duke and the Damsel,' &c.  
[February 6.]THE TAPU OF BANDERAH,  
And other Stories.

By LOUIS BECKE and WALTER JEFFERY.

The authors of 'The First Fleet Family' have presented another book to the reading public, surpassing in interest any of their previous works. Their powers of description are well known, as also their quick perception and insight into men and manners.  
[February 13.]

Over 45,000 Copies of this Book have been sold.

## FABLES IN SLANG.

By GEORGE ADE.

16mo, cloth, gilt top, price 2s. 6d. net.

"These fables hit off the petty vanities of mankind and womankind with a crispness and brevity quite inimitable."  
Standard.

PART I. NOW READY.

THE HOME ARTS SELF  
TEACHER.

A Valuable and Practical Instructor in the Arts and Crafts.

To be issued in 12 large 4to Parts, at 7d. each, published on the 1st and 15th of the Month. With over 500 Illustrations and Diagrams.

A few of the numerous subjects included are: Drawing, Painting, China Painting, Wood Carving, Fret Sawing, Leather Decoration, Metal Hammering, Fan Painting, Illustrating, &c.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON LIMITED,  
Henrietta Street, W.C.

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

### LIFE AND LETTERS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

By Prof. ALEXANDER V. G. ALLEN.

With Portrait and Illustrations. In 2 vols. 8vo, 30s. net.

"Affords a most interesting picture of one who not only fascinated men by his oratory, but also stimulated them by his suggestiveness."—*Standard*.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED and ENLARGED.

### THE GOLDEN BOUGH.

A Study in Magic and Religion.

By J. G. FRAZER, D.C.L. LL.D. Litt.D.

In 3 vols. 8vo, 36s. net.

"A work of vast and accurate learning."—*Times*.

SECOND IMPRESSION, REVISED,  
NOW READY.

### PRO CHRISTO et ECCLESIA.

Crown 8vo, gilt top, 4s. 6d. net.

### TWO LECTURES on the GOSPELS.

By F. CRAWFORD BURKITT, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

### SPANISH HIGHWAYS and BYWAYS.

By Prof. KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo, gilt top, 8s. 6d. net.

"The places which were visited and the scenes which are described are far too numerous to mention in detail, and it must therefore suffice to state that nothing worth notice was overlooked, and that the graphic style in which this charming book is written is sure to hold the attention of the reader."—*Field*.

### The MEN WHO MADE the NATION.

An Outline of United States History from 1760 to 1865.  
By EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph.D. Illustrated.  
Crown 8vo, gilt top, 8s. 6d.

### A SKETCH of the DEVELOPMENT of PHILOSOPHIC THOUGHT from THALES to KANT.

By LUDWIG NOIRE. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

WORKS BY THE LATE

### F. W. H. MYERS.

ESSAYS CLASSICAL. Globe 8vo, 5s.

ESSAYS MODERN. Globe 8vo, 5s.

SCIENCE and a FUTURE LIFE,  
and other Essays. Globe 8vo, 5s.

The RENEWAL of YOUTH, and  
other Poems. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

SAINT PAUL. Globe 8vo, 2s. 6d.

LIFE of WORDSWORTH. Crown  
8vo, 1s. 6d.; sewed, 1s.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

### THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Edited by I. ABRAHAMS and C. G. MONTEFIORE.

Price 3s. 6d. Annual Subscription, post free, 11s.

Contents:—Rabbinic Judaism and the Epistles of St. Paul. By C. G. Montefiore.—Geniza Specimens. By Prof. S. Schechter.—Mohammedan Criticism of the Bible. By Dr. H. Hirschfeld.—An Aspect of Judaism in 1901. By Miss Nina Davis.—The Testaments of the XII. Patriarchs. (Continued). By F. C. Conybeare.—The Jews and the English Law. By H. S. Q. Henriques.—An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. (Continued.) By Prof. Moritz Steinschneider.—Poetry.—Adon Olam. By Israel Zangwill.—Zur Mosaikarte von Madaba. By Prof. W. Bacher.—Einige Bemerkungen zu Einem Alten Bucher.—Catalog. By Dr. Samuel Poznanski.—Errata à "J.Q.B." XIII. 1 et suiv. By Prof. Israel Lévi.—Critical Notices.—Notes.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London,

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK ON PASTORAL LIFE IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.

READY MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 4, in 1 vol.  
demy 8vo, with numerous illustrations, price 10s. 6d. net.

### PAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF A QUEENSLAND SQUATTER.

By OSCAR DE SATGE.

NEW WORK BY CAPT. M. H. HAYES.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. demy 8vo, with upwards  
of 250 illustrations, reproduced from Photographs and  
Drawings, price 16s. net.

### RIDING AND HUNTING.

By Capt. M. HORACE HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.,  
Author of 'Stable Management and Exercise,' 'Points of the  
Horse,' 'Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners,' &c.

"Besides being written with the clearness that comes from  
a thorough mastery of the subject, the work is abundantly  
and practically illustrated. It cannot fail to be of service to  
all young horsemen, and even older ones may get many a  
valuable hint from it."—*Glasgow Herald*.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo, price 6s.

### AMUSEMENT ONLY.

By RICHARD MARSH,

Author of 'The Beetle,' 'Frivolities,' 'Curios,' &c.

"Mr. Richard Marsh is an extraordinarily clever and  
amusing story-teller, with a kind of inventiveness and a vein  
of humour which are original and peculiar."—*Scotsman*.

NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

### FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

The First Traverse of Africa from  
South to North.

By EWART S. GROGAN and ARTHUR H. SHARP.

With Introductory Letter from the Right Hon.  
CECIL RHODES.

In 1 vol. crown 4to, price One Guinea net.

Fully illustrated by Drawings by A. D. McCormick (from  
Sketches made by E. S. Grogan), Original Drawings by E. S.  
Grogan, Photographs and Photogravure Portraits of the  
Authors, Maps, &c.

"A vivid and interesting account of what the author has  
seen and experienced on his travels. No one can complain  
that he has neglected the sporting side of his experiences,  
but the real value of his book lies in the observations and  
comments which he makes on African problems. They are  
inspired by a robust common sense, and by a desire to say  
the thing that is true whoever may be offended in the  
process."—*Times*.

### THE BOOK OF THE MOMENT.

In 1 vol. crown 8vo, with Map, price 6s.

THE RENASCENCE OF SOUTH  
AFRICA. By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. Author  
of 'China in Transformation,' formerly Administrator  
of Mashonaland, South Africa.

### NEW AND INTERESTING BOOK OF TRAVEL.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo, with 90 illustrations after Drawings and  
Photographs by the Author, price 12s. net.

AMONG the WOMEN of the  
SAHARA. By Madame JEAN POMMEROL. Translated  
by Mrs. ARTHUR BELL (N. D'ANVERS).  
Author of 'The Elementary History of Art,' &c.

### A SPLENDID BOOK ON SPORT IN INDIA.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. demy 8vo, with 59 illustrations  
and 3 Maps, price 16s. net.

WILD SPORTS of BURMA and  
ASSAM. By Col. POLLOK (late Staff Corps) and  
W. S. THOM (Assistant Superintendent of Police,  
Burma).

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
13, Great Marlborough Street.

## MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

AN IMPORTANT NEW WORK ON SCIENCE.

ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF  
SCIENCE. By Prof. PERRY, of the Royal College  
of Science, South Kensington. Crown 8vo, cloth,  
2s. 6d. net.

A NEW NOVEL OF GHETTO LIFE.

NAOMI'S EXODUS. By Lily H.  
MONTAGU. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF  
'NEIGHBOURS.'

## THE LOST LAND:

A Tale of a Cromwellian  
Irish Town.

BY

JULIA M. CROTTIE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

"Miss Crottie made a host of friends by her 'annals of a  
dull town,' and these will all welcome 'The Lost Land.' It  
is literature of a fine quality, the work of an artist who  
loves her work, not of a book-maker turning out novels for  
a remunerative market. Miss Crottie sketches the ruin of  
an Irish family, beginning with the entrance of the step-  
father into the home, and ending with the outlary and  
death of Thad, the head of the patriotic, generous, and un-  
practical house of Lombard. This young man is sketched  
with great care. A 'man of sorrows' he was, of the Messianic  
type, and despised and rejected. The portraits of the town-  
folk are of a kind to forbid the idea that they are mere in-  
ventions. Some are so odious as to be humorous, others  
show their true kindness at a time when it was sorely  
needed."

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF MISS  
CROTTIE'S WORK.

Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in the *ALL IRELAND REVIEW*,  
says:—"Unless I am greatly mistaken, Miss Crottie is  
destined to make an abiding mark on the literature of the  
country which is both hers and mine."

The *DAILY EXPRESS* says:—"Miss Crottie possesses  
an artist's highest attribute—a delicate perception of the  
uses of light and shade."

*LLOYD'S NEWS* says:—"Her writing is crisp and clever,  
and the majority of persons will find it most enjoyable."

The *COUNTY GENTLEMAN* says:—"Local colour  
abounds in Miss Julia Crottie's work, which plainly proves  
her to be one of the most faithful contemporary chroniclers  
of Irish life."

The *ACADEMY* says:—"Miss Crottie has both under-  
standing and sympathy; she has also that rare instinct for  
dialogue which alone can make such stories absolutely  
faithful."

The *DUNDEE ADVERTISER* says:—"Informed readers  
will immediately perceive that here is one well qualified to  
interpret the sparkle and shade of Irish character and  
experience in their humbler phases."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

## NEIGHBOURS:

Being Annals of a Dull Town.

Second Edition. Cloth, 6s.

The *ATHENÆUM* says:—"Every line of these Irish  
stories is so redolent of the soil that they cannot fail to  
interest any one to whom the study of unsophisticated  
human nature is attractive."

The *BOOKMAN* says:—"Among the comparatively few  
books of distinction published at this season 'Neighbours,'  
by Miss Julia M. Crottie, stands out with some prominence.  
.....All the characters are good, containing pathos and  
humour, particularly humour.....We only feel grateful for  
a book which is at once so entertaining and so genuine a  
record of Irish life as it is."

The *ACADEMY* says:—"These 'annals of a dull town'  
are never dull. We realize the people of Innisdoyle with  
unusual vividness.....Miss Crottie has both understanding  
and sympathy. She has also that rare instinct for dialogue  
which alone can make such stories absolutely faithful."

London:

T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster Square, E.C.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL THEORIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES ...	133
LIFE OF PHILLIPS BROOKS ...	134
MR. ROUN'S STUDIES IN PEERAGE AND GENEALOGY...	136
AN ANTHOLOGY OF FRENCH POETRY ...	137
DOMESDAY AND FEUDAL STATISTICS ...	138
CHINESE LITERATURE ...	139
NEW NOVELS (The Minor Canon; Free to Serve; Love has no Pity; Tentation Mortelle) ...	139-140
BOOKS ON THE WAR ...	140
SCHOOL-BOOKS ...	141
TALES OF ADVENTURE...	142
BIBLICAL CRITICISM ...	142
BOOKS OF TRAVEL ...	143
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ...	143-145
MR. TERRY'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE '45; HUCKOWS; BÜRGER'S 'LENORE'; SALE ...	145-146
LITERARY GOSSIP ...	146
SCIENCE—ASTRONOMICAL LITERATURE; CHEMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP...	148-150
FINE ARTS—GIORGIONE; LIBRARY TABLE; ROYAL ACADEMY; GOSSIP...	150-152
MUSIC—HUNEKER'S LIFE OF CHOPIN; VERDI; POLYNOMOUS OPERAS; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ...	153-155
DRAMA—HASTINGS ON THE THEATRE IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP...	155-156

LITERATURE

*Gierke's Political Theories of the Middle Ages.*  
Translated with an Introduction by F. W. Maitland. (Cambridge, University Press.)

If history owes much to the follies of bad kings, students of it are like to owe more to the maladies of good professors. The ill wind that drove Dr. Maitland into a "non-resident" winter has blown us a goodly volume. For this excellent translation, by its completeness (with notes citing writers unknown to most of us) and the careful provision of every possible help, has laid all students of mediæval theories under a deep debt of obligation, and ought to win the attention even of those who care only for "modern instances" which cannot be separated from "wise saws." We say "ought," for it is doubtful whether that very modern person the general reader will find time to sound the depths of Dr. Gierke's erudition or soar to the heights of Prof. Maitland's speculations. It is indeed a curious fact that, in a country in which intelligent interest in politics has for centuries been more widely spread than anywhere, the development of political theories should still be awaiting its historian. Yet this process is part, and assuredly no unimportant part, of the great change which marks the transition from the mediæval to the modern world. For the differences between the twentieth and the twelfth centuries, great as they are materially, are at least as great intellectually.

It is probably because Prof. Maitland is, as he once said, so anxious for us to realize the common thoughts of our forefathers that he took this task upon him. We at least may be grateful. For even the study of such relatively modern writers as Hobbes and Locke there is needed a little acquaintance with that process, described by Dr. Gierke, by which the mediæval view of affairs was, through the reception of Aristotle as *the philosopher*, transformed by "antique-modern" ideas; while Burke's

whole view of politics has curiously close affinities with that of which the last and greatest outcome was the 'De Concordantia Catholica' of Nicholas of Cusa or Cues, a writer whose significance is admirably pointed out.

The width and range of the subjects discussed or raised by the text and introduction are so great that one cannot here do more than indicate a few of them. The object is to exhibit the bearing upon the "theory of corporations, as conceived by Legists and Canonists," of "the efforts of the mediæval spirit rationally to comprehend Church and State in their entirety." Dr. Gierke points out how "to the cradle of political theory the ancient world brought gifts: an antique concept of the State, an antique concept of law." The fusion of the two produced the "specifically modern factor in the scheme of Natural Law." This interaction is the key-note of the book, and indeed gives it its chief value. For in the transition from mediæval to modern thought the part played by "antique-modern" ideas is commonly missed. Hence the need of the emphasis laid on it by Dr. Gierke, who has mastered, as no one else in Europe has done, that vast literature of forgotten folios which enshrines much which one is wont to regard as essentially modern. It is from the idea of unity in life and organization, between this world and the other, between society and the individual, that mediæval thought takes its start. This idea conceived in one aspect led to what has been termed "the hierarchical theory of the State." Rarely has it found more terse and fitting expression than in the following passage from Dr. Gierke:—

"It is only by the mediation of the Church that the temporal power possesses a divine sanction and mandate. The State in its concrete form is of earthly, and not, like the Church, of heavenly origin. In so far as the State existed before the Church, and exists outside the Church, it is the outcome of a human nature that was impaired by the fall of man. It was founded under divine suzerainty by some act of violence, or else was extorted from God for some sinful purpose. Of itself it has no power to raise itself above the insufficiency of a piece of human handiwork. In order, therefore, to purge away the stain of its origin and to acquire the divine sanction, as a legitimate part of the human society which God has willed, the State needs to be hallowed by the authority of the Church. In this sense, therefore, it is from the Church that the temporal power receives its true being, and it is from the Church that kaisers and kings receive their right to rule. And all along the temporal government, when it has been constituted, remains a subservient part of the ecclesiastical order. It is a mean or instrument of the single and eternal purpose of the Church. In the last resort it is an ecclesiastical institution."

To this might be added the statement in the 'Somnium Viridarii' that all civil laws are at bottom canon laws ("omnes leges civiles esse canonicas"). After this the writer proceeds to develop the consequences of the mediæval view that "mankind in its totality" was conceived as an organism; an "organic construction of human society was as familiar to it as a mechanical and atomistic construction was originally alien."

This notion led naturally to a view of the fundamentally different functions of diverse

orders of society and groups, as well as of individuals, in the body politic. It is, of course, entirely alien to systems based on the assumption of the arithmetical equality of men, and would regard them much as Burke did that of Rousseau. It is clear that between the individual and the State the mediæval view leaves space for many smaller but real social organisms, each with a living activity. But they are not conceived as group-persons, and this our author (and, we imagine, his translator) regards as a grave defect, common at once to mediæval and antique doctrine, with the result that

"mediæval doctrine, despite all the analogies it drew from organic life, might occasionally conceal, but could not permanently hinder the progress of a mode of thought which regards the State as a mechanism composed of atoms."

Yet Nicholas of Cues in the fifteenth century, in whom the old and the new met, endeavoured to present

"a harmonious equipoise between, on the one hand, the separate vital spheres of all the particular social organisms—be they large or small—and, on the other hand, the higher and wider spheres of combined activity proper to those superior organisms which the inferior engender by their coalition."

The rights of the group as such acted as limitations upon the essentially monarchical character of mediæval theory. Lordship is never mere dominion, but a "personal office derived from God." Consequently unconditional obedience is not inculcated, and the community is never thought of as rightless. The controversies as to the significance of the *lex regia*, which probably had as much as even feudalism to do with the development of the theory of the original contract (as to whether it implied an absolute surrender of all rights to the monarch, or the ultimate supremacy of the community), heralded, and indeed helped to produce, the later debates about Hobbes's and Locke's methods of conceiving the nature of the contract. The most purely absolutist theory known to mediæval writers was, of course, that of the Papalist. Yet even here the notion of the ultimate superiority of the community survived to form the basis of the Conciliar movement, and thus the Papalist reaction led by Torquemada (not the Inquisitor) began by denying generally the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Torquemada, in fact, helped the Church to the doctrine of the divine right of kings in the State, just as the great men of Constance, Gerson and D'Ailly, paved the way for the 'Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos' and the 'Treatises on Civil Government.' This by the way. Dr. Gierke goes on to exhibit the almost universal sway of the ideas of representative institutions. The need of consent to make a ruler or a law was also felt by many, and was expressed by Nicholas of Cues and others in a way that made Hooker's famous dictum, "Laws they are not which public approbation hath not made so," no new discovery, but the latest expression of an enduring sentiment.

But above all it was the notion of natural law that was destined to be potent. The strength of this system in mediæval and even later times, witness the work of Suarez and Grotius, rested on the belief that it was law properly so called. "No one doubted

that the maxims of divine and natural law bore the character of true rules of true law." The notion of this as existing above and beyond all positive laws formed an instrument whereby rulers were kept within their functions and individual rights were safeguarded. For

"medieval doctrine was already filled with the thought of the inborn and indestructible rights of the individual. We see how throughout it all, in sharp contrast to the theories of antiquity, runs the thought of the absolute and imperishable value of the individual—a thought revealed by Christianity and grasped in all its profundity by the German spirit. That every individual by virtue of his eternal destination is at the core somewhat holy and indestructible even in relation to the highest power; that the smallest part has a value of its own, and not merely because it is part of a whole; that every man is to be regarded by the community, never as a mere instrument, but also as an end—all this is not merely suggested, but is more or less clearly expressed."

Then Dr. Gierke points out one fatal defect in medieval doctrine—its refusal to recognize corporate personality as real, and its relegation of the notion to the realm of legal fictions and private law according to the dictum of the great lawyer Pope Innocent IV. This defect it was, at least partly, which enfeebled its power of resistance to the disintegrating process of antique-modern ideas, "the growth of which coincides with the destruction of the social system of the Middle Age and with the construction of nature-rightly theories of the State." And this process went on through Hobbes and Locke to the eighteenth century and Rousseau, and is only perishing with the atomistic individualism of some early Victorians. As Prof. Maitland admirably puts it:—

"It will be seen that the stream of political theory, when it debouches from the defile of the Middle Age into the sun-lit plain, is flowing in a direction which, albeit destined and explicable, is not regarded by our author as ultimate. However much the river may be gaining in strength and depth and lucidity as it sweeps towards the 'Leviathan' and the 'Contrat Social,' its fated course runs for some centuries away from organization and towards mechanical construction, away from biology and towards dynamics, away (it may be added) from Germanic lands and towards the Eternal City."

It was from her that the extreme individualistic conception of the group life came. For Rome was the foster-mother of the "persona ficta," and parsons have been of her making. The fundamental fact of this process is the crushing out of the numerous groups that connect the State and the individual. Instead of a gradual ascent from individual through larger and more complex organic or super-organic unities, each, however, living and with a real end,

"the sovereignty of the State and the sovereignty of the individual were.....becoming the two central axioms from which all theories of social structure would proceed, and whose relationship to each other would be the focus of all theoretical controversy."

The significance of all this is pointed out in an introduction in which the translator has surpassed himself in brilliancy, wit, and power of luminous suggestion. Probably it will attract more readers than the text will;

and no one is likely to read it only once. For its very wealth of illustration and allusion, its bearing on philosophy, on politics, on law, and even theology, make it not easy to grasp at a first reading. But it is clear that, as the Professor once said, if he might choose his own epitaph, it would be "Hic jacet persona ficta." He has as little belief in the infallibility of Pope Innocent IV. as a legal dogmatist as in Pius IX. as a theological doctrinaire. He admits, indeed, the enormous influence of the doctrine of the "persona ficta," partly for evil, in the past and even in English law. But he shows how the notion of trusts, also a gift from the Church, saved English law from many of the practical difficulties which a too rigid adherence to the "fiction" and "concession" theories would have caused. Not that he denies that lack of a *Korporationslehre* has done harm both in politics and law; the fact that England was at one time a "singularly unicellular State" made it hard to conceive the true position of groups that had a public character. In private matters, and largely in public, the doctrine of trusts saved actual inconvenience at the cost of logical inconsistency; and he is not one of those who have raised "convenient inconsequence to the level of an intellectual virtue." But to take one instance: "Much has happened within and behind that thought of the king's trusteeship; even a civil death of 'personal government,' an euthanasia of monarchy"; and in regard to private matters there is the same fault:—

"Some day the historian may have to tell you that the really fictitious fiction of English law was not that its corporation was a person, but that its unincorporate body was no person, or (as you suggestively say) was nobody."

We could say much more of this amazing introduction to a work which is really great: before its author's erudition English students can only admire and envy. But we shall have said enough if we persuade to the perusal of the volume all who are genuinely interested in medieval thought, all who care to study the manufacturing processes of modern politics, and all who find stimulus and delight in one of the most perplexing of the problems of human affairs—that, namely, which is concerned with the nature of social unions, and the relationship to and within them of their members.

*Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks.* By Alexander V. G. Allen, Professor in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, U.S. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

PHILLIPS BROOKS occupies, by general consent, a very high place among preachers in the English tongue, in spite of the torrential rapidity and occasional entanglements of his utterances. He has often been compared to Robertson of Brighton. Principal Tulloch, no mean critic, placed him on that high level, with "all the originality and life and thought of Robertson, with less tenderness and delicacy of insight, but more robustness and incision." His not infrequent appearances in English pulpits left recollections behind them that would have secured many readers for his biography in a readable shape. Prof. Allen cannot, with all allowance made for his conscientiousness, be said to have wholly satis-

fied that demand. He writes eloquently, but at prodigious length. He devotes whole chapters to minor events in the career of Phillips Brooks; he piles up extracts from sermons, diaries, letters, and even newspapers, until the most robust of appetites for clerical lives cannot but confess itself—well, stodged is the only word, we fear. It is a pity, because Phillips Brooks was a remarkable, and, as those who have the patience to surmount Prof. Allen's prolixities will discover, a most lovable man.

Phillips Brooks came on both sides of good New England stock. His mother's family, the Phillipses, included a judge of some distinction, and were pious Puritans of the early American type. The Brookses passed from farming to trade, and from Calvinism to Unitarianism. Phillips Brooks's mother, a lady of singularly deep and strong religion, brought first herself and then her husband into the Episcopal Church, at that time predominantly Evangelical. In his seventh year the boy wrote a childish letter, which Prof. Allen proceeds to dissect remorselessly:—

"The child is father of the man. A study of this letter discloses some interesting particulars. In his seventh year, he has not reached the consciousness of individual distinction, for he fails to use the capital I when referring to himself. But he uses capitals when referring to his father, his mother, and his aunt."

The professorial mind is wonderfully constituted. Has the proudest of mothers ever ventured to assert that her boy was perfect in his capitals at that age? We need not follow the Professor in his dissertations on Master Brooks at the Boston Latin School or on young Mr. Brooks at Harvard. He seems to have been quiet and reserved, with a turn for the writing of essays, and a tasteful student of literature, inasmuch that Carlyle and Tennyson "sank deeply into his vast soul"—a phenomenon not absolutely unprecedented with undergraduates, whether American or English. Then came a false start: he was appointed, when only nineteen, an usher at the Boston Latin School, and failed to keep some hobbledehoy in order. Brooks's own confession of failure to a friend is in refreshing contrast to his biographer's ponderous reflections:—

"It may be needful to explain that I have changed my class. The one I had before were splendid little fellows; these are tough old fellows with the iniquity of some sixteen springs, summers, autumns, and winters on their grim hoary heads. I am teaching them French which they don't, Greek which they won't, and Virgil which they can't understand or appreciate."

After a period of hesitation he was persuaded by Dr. Vinton, an old friend of the family, to study for holy orders in the theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. It was a godly, but unstimulating institution. Mr. C. A. L. Richards writes:—

"The seminary life was simple and primitive. Many of us sawed our own wood, made our own fires, and did nearly all of our own chores. The driver of the mail wagon did our few errands and made our few purchases at Alexandria, some four miles distant. Our clothes were not always of the latest cut, nor in the freshest condition. We took our meals, abundant but not luxurious, in a basement, half under ground. There were coveted seats by the stove door, where one could turn around from the table and



toast bread, giving the breakfast or tea a relish. Adjoining the dining-room was Prayer Hall, a large uncarpeted room, with a desk and long wooden benches for its only furniture."

Phillips Brooks's piety deepened in spite of dull surroundings, of which he was not over fond. Prof. Allen regards his conversion as comparable only to that of an Augustine or a Luther. Having honestly drudged through many pages of commonplace book, we regard it, on the contrary, as a creditable, but most natural development. Once minister of the Church of the Advent at Philadelphia, he soon attracted crowded congregations, and felt that he had found his true calling. His admirable mother wrote to him:—

"We hear fine accounts of you as a preacher, but especially as a *pastor*. That is the best of all. I would rather you should be faithful to every soul in your charge, that you may be able to render a good account at the last day, than to have the praise of men, for that will make you proud. Beware of it, Philly; I tremble for you. Spiritual pride would destroy all that is worthy in you."

Phillips Brooks gradually passed from the Evangelical school of Dr. Vinton to those Broad Church habits of thought that were spreading from England to America. The Civil War, too, made out of him an ardent patriot, who could not accept a compromise upon complete negro emancipation. When Lee threatened Philadelphia, Mr. Richards remembers that

"Brooks, Cooper, and the rest of us, assembled on a Monday morning in Cooper's study, waxed hot at the local inaction. If laymen would do nothing it was time for the clergy to move. We did move on the moment. We drew up a paper offering our services for the public defence. We would not take up arms, but we could shoulder shovels and dig trenches. Several clerical meetings were in session that noon, and we sent delegates to rouse them. With Brooks and the venerable Albert Barnes at the head of the procession we stormed the mayor's office, a hundred or more strong, and asked to be set at work on the defences of the city. We retired, bought our spades and haversacks, and waited for orders. The example served its purpose."

Before he had turned thirty Phillips Brooks had become a power in the Quaker city, and had rejected several offers of preferment. The impression he produced by an extempore prayer, delivered on Commemoration Day at Cambridge, prepared the way for a return to Boston. No record remains of that prayer, but Prof. Allen expatiates copiously on the occasion. We confess to finding Dr. Weir Mitchell's capital sketch of Phillips Brooks more informative:—

"To one who knew him well, the change in the type of his sermons was like the change in the architecture of his face and head. I heard a good observer say of him when he was quite young that he looked like what a poet ought to look like, and certainly, as I have said, there was in his earlier sermons much more imagination than in those of later date. At one time I asked him to try to speak less rapidly when preaching. He tried it, but found, as I suspected he would, that the speed of his extemporaneous speech had some relation to the rate of his thinking, and that to interfere with the normal rate of delivery of what the mind made ready was fatal. His rate of extemporaneous speech seemed to set the rate for his read sermons, and all effort to alter it became fruitless. As an extemporaneous speaker he was

simply matchless. I heard him twice during the war, at public meetings where he was unexpectedly called upon. The effect was such as I have never seen before in any assembly of men. I recall, of course, many of his greatest sermons. It was his habit to talk over with my sister the sermons he was writing, or to invite us to suggest texts and their treatment. Several times I wrote out for him notes of illustrative value where he touched on the science of the day, and now and then he used these freely; on one occasion winding up a New Year's sermon with a page or two of my own words. It gave me a strange shock of surprise."

We have now disposed, so far as our space admits, of Prof. Allen's first volume, 650 pages long. There remains a second of 950 pages. Its substance is fortunately capable of brief definition. Apart from an exhaustive attempt to fix Phillips Brooks's decidedly elastic theology, it deals chiefly with his truly American energy as preacher and parish priest, and with his travels abroad to regain his strength. As rector of Trinity Church he was promptly accepted as a leader by his college friends and classmates. He kept clear, at the same time, of ecclesiastical controversy, remaining a member of the Evangelical Alliance and preaching in the churches of other denominations. Dean Stanley occupied the pulpit of Trinity Church, as a matter of course, during his visit to the States, and Phillips Brooks religiously preserved the undecipherable manuscript of his sermon. Charles Kingsley, however, rubbed his patriotism the wrong way:—

"Charles Kingsley is here, and lectured to us on Monday evening. It was good to see the author of 'Hypatia' in the flesh, but the Lecture wasn't much, and he is the Englishest of Englishmen. Then his laudation of this country was overmuch, and we were unnecessarily reminded of how he hated us and hoped good things for the rebellion during our war."

Yet Brooks's ideas on Christian unity were practically Kingsley's, as appears from his lectures and published essays.

We need not dwell upon his reception in this country, the sermon he preached before Queen Victoria, his visits to Tennyson, and other incidents which the daily papers have selected for quotation. His severe, though not altogether unjust, censure of the London clergy is worth noticing, however:—

"You will get more live talk about first principles in either our Boston or your New York club in an hour than from any gathering of London clergy in a year. You can hardly get them to talk about anything but the Deceased Wife's Sister, who was convulsing England during most of my visit. Just think of its being the boast of the Church that all the bishops in the House voted together about her, and that, in Convocation, only two men (Vaughan and Farrar) took any other ground, about their artificial arguments. Could anything show more clearly that there is such a thing as an Episcopal and clerical conscience and judgment, professional and special? and could anything be worse for a nation and a church than that?"

Shrewd, too, is his contrast of Cambridge with Oxford:—

"In Oxford I have had two delightful visits; staying first with Jowett, and then with Hatch, who wrote the Bampton Lectures about the organization of the Church. It is a curious world, full now of the freest thought running in the channels of the most venerable mediævalism,

which is still strong and vigorous and controversial. Almost everybody you see in Oxford believes either too much or too little. It is hard to find that balanced mind, so rational yet so devout, so clear and yet so fair, with which we are familiar in the Club. Cambridge, where I also had a pleasant visit, seemed to me to be freer, but less interesting. It is less burdened with the past, and also, it would seem, less picturesquely illuminated by it."

He regarded even 'Robert Elsmere' from a markedly Transatlantic standpoint:—

"I have finished 'Robert Elsmere,' and found it very interesting, mainly, however, with that secondary interest which belongs to the circumstances of a book and its relation to its time, rather than to its substance and absolute contents. It is a curious mixture of strength and weakness. It has the sharp definitions of spiritual things, the fabrication of unreal dilemmas and alternatives in which the English mind, and especially the English clerical mind, delights. It is as unintentionally unfair as a parson, only on the other side. It seems, as Matthew Arnold used to seem, to be entirely unaware of the deeper meanings of Broad Churchmanship, and to think of it only as an effort to believe contradictions, or as a trick by which to hold a living which one ought honestly to resign."

He thought as he travelled; witness his impressions of Berlin:—

"I leave Berlin to-day after a little over two weeks' visit. The people impress me not wholly pleasantly. The enormous power of the army overshadows everything. Great commercial activity is everywhere. Social life is generous and free, and in its best specimens unsurpassed doubtless in all the world, but in its ordinary aspects it is crude and rude. A coarse personality is everywhere, and through the whole community there runs a certain restlessness and fear, a disappointment that the nation has not won, out of the wonderful success of 1870, the advantages which were so confidently looked for; a sense of constant pressure from without, the two great neighbours, France and Russia, never being forgotten for a moment, and a sense of watchful surveillance within, which makes liberty a partial and *always precarious* possession."

His impressions of India are, however, disappointing. The modern divine, interested in missionary effort, appears to have been out of touch with the land of ancient faiths, except when their exponent happened to be that somewhat absurd person Keshub Chunder Sen, the inevitable interview with whom is described at great length. Here is a typical remark or exclamation from his diary:—

"The very great assumption of the old Anglo-Indian that he knew more about the worth of missions than the missionary; the liking which he often has for R. C. missions, and even for native idolatries."

Phillips Brooks rejoiced in his strength both mental and physical—he was a magnificent man, as Prof. Allen tells us not once nor twice—but when offers of preferment came to him he experienced anguish of doubt. Several stories go to show, indeed, that his apparently open disposition had, as with most of us, its unexpected hiding-places. Thus:—

"His reticence about his methods of work is shown by this anecdote. A clerical friend entering his study took up from the table the plan of a sermon just finished. 'Oh, is this the way you do it?' 'Put that paper down,' said Mr. Brooks sternly. 'No, I've got the chance and I'm going to know how it's done.' 'Put that down or leave the room.'"

The parson's curiosity certainly bordered on an impertinence, but the following anecdote more nearly illustrates our meaning:

"Brooks was very much at home at Dr. Vinton's house. Sometimes he displayed strange moods. He had remained talking with the doctor in his study one night till it got to be twelve o'clock, when he displayed an unaccountable aversion to going back to his house. Dr. Vinton at once proposed that he should spend the night, and a room was made ready for him. But after waiting for some two hours longer, he rose, and saying he wouldn't make a fool of himself he went home."

Some want of self-confidence seems to account for his refusal of the position of Preacher to Harvard University and Professor of Christian Ethics after a most meticulous balancing of pros and cons. This was in 1881. He continued at Boston, much to the gratitude of his favoured parish, though he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania five years later. Again he drew back, after much pressure had been brought to bear upon him, alleging the more powerful claims of Trinity Church. They lay, no doubt, very close to his heart. That must have been an affecting scene when he reappeared in the familiar pulpit after the movement for depriving the American Church of the title "Protestant Episcopal" had taken shape at the Congress of 1886:—

"On October 31, the first Sunday after his return to Boston, Dr. Brooks preached a sermon in which he gave to his congregation an account of the convention, and then denounced in pointed and vigorous language the attempt to change the name of the church. He was somewhat despondent in his tone, a thing so exceptional with him that this case forms almost the solitary instance in all the years of his ministry. The change of name had not been accomplished, and the vote against it was decisive, but he had been impressed with the extent of the vote in its favor, and was haunted by the fear that in the next convention the change would be carried. This fear he did not disguise in his sermon. It was a critical moment for him, because he knew that if the name of the church were changed to the American Church, in accordance with a theory of apostolical succession, there was no longer a place for him in the Episcopal Church."

So Phillips Brooks remained rector of Trinity Church, making himself felt, as we gather, through exhortation rather than parish work.

It was not until 1891 that he became Bishop of Massachusetts, after much hubbub of opposition caused by his refusal to accept the doctrine of the apostolic succession, his share in the consecration of a Unitarian minister, and other matters. We hold ourselves excused from entering into the merits of that controversy, without, however, accepting Prof. Allen's ingenuous view that all who disagreed with Phillips Brooks were inevitably in the wrong. Enough that, once installed, the bishop gave proofs of an administrative capacity that some had doubted in him, combined with stern spiritual supervision:—

"This disposition was plainly manifested in his dealings with Candidates for Orders. He wished it to be understood that they were to go, when ordered deacons, where he should send them. There would be no relaxation of this rule. 'I pity them, but they have got to go.' He believed in government in church or state, and that government was a divine ordering, not the

arrangement of a committee. In an address to the students of the Theological School in Cambridge, he was very practical in his suggestions. The first point he made was in regard to legibility of handwriting. 'Small causes lead to great failures.' But he soon sailed out on the ocean of principles: 'Promptness must come from fulness. Get everything bigger.'"

But in less than two years he was dead, an attack of diphtheria proving fatal to a constitution that had exhausted itself by continuous overstrain. Bishop Brooks could have no better epitaph than the dedication in Dr. Thorold's volume of sermons to his memory, with its happily chosen adjectives: "Strong, fearless, tender, eloquent.....keen with all the keenness of his race." His was a great soul and a noble intellect, though not, as we think, an intellect of the finest texture. The Church which can boast such sons as Phillips Brooks need entertain no fears of its future.

*Studies in Peerage and Family History.* By J. Horace Round. (Constable & Co.)

THE name of Mr. Round has long been notable for accurate historical research. In no branch of literary inquiry is there such vital need for absolute truth as in the genealogical details of family history or in the construction of a pedigree. The vanity of mankind, combined with the sometimes worse than carelessness of fee-receiving heraldic officials, has made the true historian exceedingly suspicious of even certified pedigrees. As Freeman said:—

"A true pedigree, be it long or short, is a fact.....To those to whom it belongs it is a possession; and, like any other possession, it is to be respected. It is only the false imitation of the true which is to be despised."

The studies contained in this volume illustrate with remarkable clearness and force that newer genealogy which requires proof for every step, and they ought "to stimulate the movement for honesty and truth in peerage and family history." A considerable proportion of these five hundred pages is occupied with destructive criticism of a severe and occasionally caustic type, but there is also much fresh information on matters of peculiar interest to historical students.

The judgment passed on those who continue to produce as accurate the old fables as to family origins, both noble and otherwise, is, we fear, merited. There was some excuse for the fabrications of the heralds and antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the difficulty of consulting records in those days is taken into account; but it is a deliberate falsifying of history, and a bolstering up of senseless pride, to publish in semi-official peerages and other costly publications the silly concoctions of days of ignorance. Mr. Round in his preface gives a happy illustration of the old and new genealogy. In the days of Elizabeth, Henry Lyte, of the ancient family of the Lytes of Lytes Cary, drew up

"a table wherby it is supposed that Lyte of Lytescarie sprange of the race and stocke of Leitus (one of the five capataynes of Beotia that went to Troye), and that his ancestors came to England first with Brute."

The place-name Cary was said to have been derived from "Caria in Asia," and

the family coat of three silver swans came "from the shield which Leit at Troy did beare." The son Thomas, inheriting his father's imaginative powers, drew up for James I. a royal genealogy "from Brute, the most noble founder of the Britains." In gratitude for this preposterous stuff, which was extolled by Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms, James bestowed upon the compiler the famous Lyte jewel or pendant, which forms a special feature of the Waddesdon gems now in the British Museum. Contrariwise, as showing the pure modern historic spirit, Sir Herbert Maxwell Lyte, the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, and present representative of the same house, drew up in 1892 a history of the Lytes, which is described by Mr. Round as "a masterpiece of modern genealogy."

Some will remember a famous article by Freeman which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* about a quarter of a century ago, wherein, in terms of masterly scorn, he passed judgment on the fables and fictions which were given as genuine family history in 'Burke's Peerage.' He roundly asserted that when a pedigree was traced back to the times of which he knew most in detail, it was as a rule not only false, but even impossible. His wrath was specially aroused by the outrageous statements in Burke as to the pedigree of Fitz-William, which then began with the assertion that Sir William Fitz-Godric, cousin to Edward the Confessor, was father of Sir William Fitz-William, who, as ambassador to Normandy, joined Duke William and fought on his side at Hastings! Freeman declared himself "aghast at the utterly shameless nature of the fable," adding, "When one is inventing falsehoods about a family, it is as easy to invent falsehoods to its credit as falsehoods to its dishonour." After this exposure something had to be done to that pedigree. Mr. Round declares that there was not the slightest difficulty in ascertaining the truth as to the Fitz-William descent, for it had been worked out and established on the evidence of records by that able antiquary Hunter, who in 1828 actually dedicated to Lord Fitz-William the first volume of his 'South Yorkshire.' The family was founded about 1170 by William Fitz-Godric. But this did not satisfy the editors of 'Burke's Peerage'; it seemed necessary to take the family at least to the Domesday Survey, so Fitz-Godric was turned into Fitz-William, and was generously provided with a father, a grandfather, and a great-grandfather, to each of whom was assigned the name of Sir William Fitz-William, but "all of them," as Mr. Round states, were "alike fictitious." Moreover, to the second of these knights, who were as much due to imagination as those encountered in 'Alice in Wonderland,' is assigned a piece of evidence of a remarkable character. It is asserted in Burke that this second Sir William was living in 1117, as appears from "a grant made by him of a piece of wood in Elmley to the monks of Piland." Dugdale and such like authorities are silent as to any "monks of Piland," and Mr. Round conjectures that a reference may be intended to the well-known Cistercian abbey of Byland. But if so, there is another difficulty, for the monks did not establish themselves at Byland until 1137. To make



certain about this 1117 grant, Burke adds another extraordinary detail, asserting that there is attached to it a round seal with a man on horseback, lettered "S. Willmi Fili Wilmi Dni de Emmalaia," and on the reverse the arms of Fitz-William—viz., Lozengy. If any one could produce an armorial seal of the year 1117, it would be almost as startling as evidence of a locomotive engine running from London to Edinburgh in the eighteenth century. The fact seems to be that Burke has put back a sealed grant of 1217, described by Hunter, just a century, as a proof of the genuineness of his fictitious knights.

Mr. Round quotes from the 'Peerage' of 1900. We have referred to the massive volume of 1901 just issued. In this last edition there are improvements which we are glad to recognize, but these blunders and others here exposed are repeated; and not only so, but the assurances of the editor are more emphatic than ever. Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, in the preface for 1901, praises himself and his work after no niggardly fashion:—

"Most laborious pains have been taken in this edition to ensure the accuracy of every statement and the completeness of the information it contains.....Burke's 'Peerage' as a genealogical publication remains without a competitor.....I have devoted especial care and attention to the revision of the pedigrees of the peers, correcting former errors in the light of fuller information and original research.....By the laborious researches and experienced counsel of my brother Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, this work has gained more in genealogical and heraldic value than can be adequately acknowledged in this place."

It will be interesting to note what alterations are made in the edition of 1902. This Fitz-William fiction is only one of many which disappear before the erudition of Mr. Round.

On one point we are in cordial agreement with him—namely, in praising the frank honesty and good sound work of Foster's 'Peerage and Baronetage' (1880-3) and of the 'Complete Peerage' (1881-98) of "G. E. C."

This volume is positively startling in its fearless exposure of the frauds of the early heralds, of the untrustworthy character of recorded visitations, and of the strange freaks and mistakes of the officials of the College of Arms down to our own days. Mr. Round makes well-deserved fun of the "proving and recording" in the archives of the College of the 323 quarterings of the coat of arms of Lloyd of Stockton; and this between the years 1895 and 1899. In Mr. Fox-Davies's 'Armorial Families' this monstrous shield, consisting largely of coats assigned to British kings, is depicted and described. Our critic also makes mincemeat of the absurd statement by the author of 'The Right to bear Arms' that "arms are good or bad as they are recorded or unrecorded." With regard to a variety of Mr. Fox-Davies's bold declarations Mr. Round quietly remarks that "loud assertion is not evidence, although it may impose upon the timid." The College of Arms is not the sole or final authority in matters heraldic; it was long ago stated by the law officers of the Crown that on such questions there was an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Most of our space has been devoted to references to the critical attacks of this volume, but it also contains a great amount of original information. The last short chapter, on 'The Succession to the Crown,' is at this time of peculiar interest. 'The Origin of the Russells,' 'The Rise of the Spencers,' and 'Charles I. and Lord Glamorgan' are studies full of new points and clear corrections of former mistakes or confusions. The section of some forty pages entitled 'Henry VIII. and the Peers' presents in definite and detailed shape information hitherto only guessed at or surmised by two or three of the most accurate of our historians. When this important section has been digested by that large body of students who take a special interest in the earlier phases of the Reformation movement in England, many opinions will have to be considerably changed or recast. Mr. Round has established the fact that Henry VIII. swamped the spiritual peers by new creations for that all-important Parliament which sat from 1529 to 1536. When the summonses to Parliament in 1529 are compared with those of 1523, it will be found that the lay peers of the former date numbered forty-four as against twenty-eight. The king in the interim had made one duke, two marquises, two earls, two viscounts, and nine barons. The estate of the clergy, bishops, and abbots remained the same—namely, forty-eight or forty-nine. But the forty-four lay peers summoned in November, 1529, were soon materially reinforced. Twelve barons were added, in the course of this Parliament, to the twenty-seven summoned to its opening session; most of them were new creations, but three were the eldest sons of the Earls of Wiltshire, Arundel, and Shrewsbury. There were various other changes, pro and con, in the different branches of the peerage between 1529 and 1534, but at the latter date the lay peers numbered fifty-four as against forty-four. The total increase of ten may not seem large, but it sufficed to convert the laymen of the House of Lords from a minority into a majority. This is a most serious item in the history of those days. It has hitherto been assumed by almost all our historians that the spiritual peers were in a majority when the dissolution of the monasteries was voted.

*Anthology of French Poetry (Tenth to Nineteenth Centuries).* By Henry Carrington, Dean of Bocking. (Frowde.)

DEAN CARRINGTON is an industrious translator, for the volume before us contains some three hundred pages, and we are told that it is only a selection from a much larger privately printed anthology of French verse. He has evidently great taste, a thorough knowledge of both French and English, and a conscientious resolve to be literal at all costs. He writes English verse with ease, even with a certain kind of grace. And yet his book is almost valueless. We read in the preface:—

"It came, by chance, to Dean Carrington's knowledge that a copy of his renderings of Victor Hugo's poems was sent to Mr. John Bright by a working man, who soon after received a note in which that great master of English wrote, after thanking his correspondent for

the gift: 'The translation is good, and I am reading the poems with much interest. I have no copy of them in the original, but there is a source of much enjoyment in the translation.' Not even the approval of Victor Hugo himself, to whom a common friend showed some of the versions in the year before he died, gave the translator so much gratification as this little incident."

Now the verdict of John Bright, of the working man, and even of Victor Hugo, are all of singularly little value in regard to the quality of a translation. Victor Hugo did not know English well enough to be a good judge; John Bright, by his admission that he did not know the poems in the original, showed himself to be but an imperfect judge at the best; and the working man, as we know nothing about him, may be assumed to have had no more thorough knowledge of the poems in French and English than John Bright or Victor Hugo. The fact is, a translation is exactly twice as difficult to write as an original poem, because it has to satisfy at once two requirements. If it does not faithfully represent the original in form and substance, it cannot be a good translation, however good it may be as a poem. If, on the other hand, it is absolutely faithful as a translation, but not good as a poem, it has even less excuse for existence. Everything written in verse comes to us professing itself to be poetry. No quality besides that of pure poetry can really give it merit. To be fairly good, in verse, is to be unpardonable. Now Dean Carrington is often fairly good in his English renderings of French poems. But he is not a poet, and his renderings never become poetry. Take, for an instance, two lines out of the ballade made by Villon for his mother:—

I'm but a poor old woman, well I ween,  
Nor nothing know, nor can the word explain.

That is literal enough, as a translation of

Femme je suis povrette et ancieune,  
Ne riens ne sçay; oncques lettre ne leuz;

but how mean and common, how colourless and inexpressive, beside these two lines in Rossetti's translation!—

A pitiful poor woman, shrunk and old,  
I am, and nothing learn'd in letter-lore.

There, in the mere sound of the words, is an English music which is worthy to echo the music of Villon's French. It is a slightly different music, just a little less naïve, more conscious of its own excellent simplicity; but it is as close to the original as a fine etching is to the painting which it interprets in another language. And we have taken, as representative of Dean Carrington, two lines in which he has after all done no palpable injustice to his original. We have only to turn over the pages at random to come upon much more serious sins against French poetry. Perhaps there is hardly a more famous line in the French verse of the last century than the close of Alfred de Vigny's poem 'Le Cor':—  
Dieu! que le son du cor est triste au fond des bois!

It is a line which every writer on French verse selects as one of the typical examples of a peculiar kind of exquisiteness in metre; it contains in itself the whole essence of Alfred de Vigny's faint and delicate genius. How does Dean Carrington render this incomparable line?

O God! how wails the horn through forest glade!

That is hardly a line which is likely to be remembered among the most beautiful lines of English verse. But let us give a longer extract, and we will choose a poem from a writer whom Dean Carrington might, perhaps, be expected to represent more adequately than either Villon or Vigny. Here are the first two stanzas of Alfred de Musset's 'Sur une Morte':—

Elle était belle, si la Nuit  
Qui dort dans la sombre chapelle  
Où Michel-Ange a fait son lit,  
Immobile peut être belle.  
Elle était bonne, s'il suffit  
Qu'en passant la main ouvre et donne,  
Sans que Dieu n'ait rien vu, rien dit:  
Si l'or sans pitié fait l'aumône.

Here is Dean Carrington's rendering:—

She might be lovely, if the night  
Carved in some chapel's dark recess  
By Buonarrotti's chilling might,  
May claim the praise of loveliness.  
Good was she, if it goodness reach  
To give an alms in passing by  
Without one feeling, look, or speech—  
If loveless gold be charity.

The Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, the translator's daughter, says in the preface that this book is meant for

"the new section of the reading public which is composed of those who have learnt that manual labour is no bar to intellectual enjoyment. To furnish this class of readers with what it wants is,"

she further assures us,

"as high a mission as any which those engaged in literature, whether as authors or as publishers, can set before themselves. The working man has a right to the best literary productions that can be offered him."

Now with the last sentence we cordially agree, but not with its application to these pages; nor do we agree with the sentiment about "missions." Literature has nothing to do with the working man, though the working man may very well have a good deal to do with literature. Poetry, above all things, must be written for its own sake, without even the memory or the anticipation of an audience. If a working man has the education and the taste to profit by it when it is once written and published, so much the better for the working man. He is a unit in the audience; the middle-class person is another unit, the upper-class person another unit: one requires just as much and just as little consideration as the other. But just because the working man, as well as any one higher in social position, has a right to the best literary productions that can be offered to him, we are forced to hope that he will not, after all, make his first acquaintance with French poetry through the medium of Dean Carrington's anthology.

*Domesday and Feudal Statistics.* By A. H. Inman. (Stock.)

THAT our knowledge and comprehension of Domesday Book have made a definite advance within the last twenty years is a proposition that no historian is likely to dispute. The discovery of "the five-hide unit" would alone have revolutionized the study, but it has been supplemented by others which are now generally accepted. Those, however, who have devoted themselves most ardently to the subject will, no doubt, be the first to

admit that there remains much which is grievously obscure, and will welcome most heartily further light from any quarter. One turns, therefore, with eager expectation to the book Mr. Inman has presented to the world, although his name is not, we believe, familiar to the historical student.

The book itself is not large, but the time required for its perusal is out of all proportion to its length. Domesday formulae, theories, and statistics are, at the best, close reading, but when they are discussed, as here, by a writer who appears to express his thoughts with difficulty in the English tongue, the result is rather alarming. One opens the book, for instance, at such a passage as this:—

"The Bp. of Durham said he ought [sic] the service of 10 knights.....his fees are noted as not unless 10, for the bishops had granted 40s. per fee to the King on all those fees they ought [sic] him for scutage,.....so that in 1166-1242 the Durham bishopric seemed to contain 70 and 150 fees, the whole however being not unless 10. Now plain it should appear that an immediate tenant's estate was never likely to be completely subinfeudated, and that the lord would reserve for himself some portion—the above case is extreme, but 'tis contrary to reason any tenant would systematically subinfeud at what rate himself had been entfeoffed."

Such is the jungle of words through which one has to hew one's way, only turning aside to discover that Mr. Inman's "150" is derived from a payment by the bishop of 200*l.*, which was not a feudal levy at all, though he imagines it to have been so. That he is himself uneasily conscious of the difficulties his work presents to the student is evident, not only from his falling back on a Carlylean use of italics, but also from such an admission as this:—

"A statistical Index, before the text (the former perhaps also of service in demonstrating any too condensed details of latter), recapitulates and classifies some of the more important data, but rarely repeats those given only in the Tables, a list of which (arranged) precedes it: both, of course, are for convenience of reference, etc., and the former, owing to necessary brevity, does not always quite convey the sense, more precisely given in the pages alluded to."

And when we have cracked Mr. Inman's nut the kernel is disappointing. He is at times scathing in his criticism of other writers, and indeed of what he terms "the accepted School of History," but we cannot see that he has materially advanced our knowledge of the subjects with which he deals. Fortunately he has himself declared wherein he claims to have done so. "It may be permitted," he writes, "to notice some of the novelties in these pages." The first of these is

"that the number of *Liberi Homines* and *Soche-manni* in Lincoln, and Norfolk (presumably also Suffolk), have been greatly over-estimated, the figures in Domesday giving no direct clue as to the actual number."

This "novelty" appears only in a foot-note, where the number is merely stated to be "probably" untrustworthy, on the ground of certain figures which convey that impression to the author's mind. His next point is that "the *carucates* of Norfolk (supposedly also Suffolk) were usually neither Fiscal Units nor Teamlands." We read of Prof. Maitland that he "seems to create and then admire at [sic] the difficulties of the Norfolk

and Suffolk 'Hidages,' with little success in solving them." But the Professor decides, as Mr. Inman admits, that the *carucates* are "not teamlands," while 'Feudal England,' to which he here refers, finds the fiscal unit, like himself, in a different portion of the Domesday entries under East Anglia. We do, however, reach a "novelty" in this proposition, which, in fairness to the author, we present in his own words:—

"A theory is current that the total 'service' of the Military Fees of England was equivalent to the number of *Milites* due from the feudal tenants in *exercitu*; such a doctrine has nothing *a priori* in its favour save facility of computation, nor has it (so far as I am aware) any general support from records, but very much the reverse."

We should certainly have supposed "a priori" that when a baron informed the Crown that he owed it the service of so many knights from his fief, he meant what he said; but Mr. Inman will not hear of it. He admits that this "popular theory" seems to be generally held, but sarcastically observes that

"the simplicity of a theory asking credence for the muster of the whole knight service of the kingdom to a particular place on a given day one very much admires at."

As we cannot see that Mr. Inman's arguments shake the accepted view as to the twelfth century (when the barons sent in their *cartae*), he must be left admiring. On the other hand, he is undoubtedly right in insisting that no fixed number of "hides" constituted, or were even supposed to constitute, a knight's fee. One would have thought it needless to insist upon this after the evidence adduced in 'Feudal England'; but at least one writer will find himself justly censured as

"suggesting (and little more), at considerable length, certain views, scarcely probable in themselves, and which could not have been put forward at all, had a few elementary data, concerning the military tenures of this country, been available for general reference."

Here is another instance of Mr. Inman's powers of sarcasm and attack:—

"The statement that Ranulf Flambard (Bp. Durham), devised feudal service, can obtain but little beyond our halls of learning.....it may be suggested that A.-S. history would yield a more suitable range for the *Imagines Historiarum* of the romantic school as furnishing for *speculative genius* a scope both ample and comparatively secure."

Freeman alone, we believe, was responsible for connecting those two objects of his aversion, Ranulf Flambard and the feudal system; nor has that theory been much heard of since its demolition in 'Feudal England.'

Mr. Inman's best work, we think, is found in his efforts to determine the total "service" in 1166 and the total number of knights' fees. He has further examined, for this purpose, the Pipe Roll of 1253-4 and the 'Enrolled Accounts of the Exchequer' for the Inquisitions of 1346-7, with the object of clearing up the number of fees on certain large honours, which has hitherto been left in doubt. Much industry has been expended on this inquiry, and the results duly tabulated. Perhaps, however, the author would attach most importance to his agricultural statistics, for he is specially severe on the ignorance of prac-



tical agriculture displayed by Domesday commentators. The very head and front of their offending is "the view that one plough could, and did, till annually 120 acres of arable land," which "has been long established, and is, of course, completely at variance with any known practice of Agriculture in this country." The writer, having practical experience, we gather, of this subject, has an obvious claim to be heard; but is it the case that students always assert 120 acres to have been tilled in one year by one plough? Prof. Maitland, who observes that "we are only beginning to learn a little about mediæval agriculture," writes very guardedly, and reminds us of the many points that have to be considered. "Theories," he adds, "about the facts of husbandry will not dispel the whole of the fog which shrouds the Domesday teamland." Moreover, he is as reluctant to accept Walter de Henley's calculations as Mr. Inman, though he refrains from jeering at those who do. We cannot think that even here the author has advanced our knowledge, and we doubt if tables of figures, however industriously compiled, are in themselves the surest way of forcing Domesday to deliver up its secrets.

If we have failed in any respect to do Mr. Inman justice, he must attribute the fact to the extreme difficulty of following his arguments and grasping his points. Of industry at least he has no lack; and as he is preparing, we observe, other historical works, we urge him to consult a candid friend as to the arrangement of his matter and the exposition of his case, and to supply the reader, at the end of his books, with a real index of a normal character.

*A History of Chinese Literature.* By Herbert A. Giles. (Heinemann.)

THE attempt to compress so wide a subject as the history of Chinese literature into a volume of 448 pages is like "turning the accomplishment of many years into an hour-glass." It is always difficult to compress literary matter and maintain due proportions between the various sections to be described, but in such a topic as the present it is next to impossible to satisfy everybody. For example, the Chinese value certain branches of their literature much more highly than we do, and despise other branches which we consider worthy of praise. Was Prof. Giles, therefore, to arrange his work so as to satisfy possible Chinese readers? or was he to cater for the English market? Very wisely, in our opinion, he has not been led away by either motive, and so has produced a valuable and helpful work.

He begins at the beginning, introducing the earliest writings of the classical period—the 'Five Classics' and the 'Four Books.' Two of the former were edited by Confucius and one was written by him; we start, therefore, from the fountain-head, and from a Chinese point of view, from the acme of excellence. Many passages in the 'Book of History,' the first classic mentioned by Prof. Giles, are striking, and illustrate the high state of civilization which existed in China at a very early date. The following, for instance,

is a speech delivered by the destroyer of a dynasty in B.C. 1133:—

"Heaven and earth are the parents of all creatures; and of all creatures man is the most highly endowed. The sincere, intelligent, and perspicacious among men becomes the great sovereign, and the great sovereign is the parent of the people. But now Shou, the king of Shang, does not reverence Heaven above, and inflicts calamities on the people below. He has been abandoned to drunkenness, and reckless in lust. He has dared to exercise cruel oppression. Along with criminals he has punished all their relatives. He has put men into office on the hereditary principle. He has made it his pursuit to have palaces, towers, pavilions, embankments, ponds, and all other extravagances, to the most painful injury of you, the myriad people. He has burned and roasted the loyal and good. He has ripped up pregnant women. Great Heaven was moved with indignation, and charged my deceased father, Wên, reverently to display its majesty; but he died before the work was completed."

The speaker therefore undertook the duty, and successfully accomplished it.

Another work edited by Confucius was the 'Book of Odes,' in which he collected the popular ballads, which reflect most naturally the manners and customs of the people. Unfortunately, the native commentators, unwilling to think that the sage would trouble himself on such trivial matters as these, affect to see deep political meanings in every line of the songs sung by rustic maids and yeomen. For instance, in the following lines, which to the ordinary reader appear straightforward, they have discovered a revolutionary aspiration:—

If you will love me dear, my Lord,  
I'll pick up my skirts and cross the ford;  
But if from your heart you turn me out:  
Well, you are not the only man about,  
You silly, silly, silliest lout.

Of the 'Book of Changes,' that work of which Confucius said that, were a hundred years added to his life, he would devote fifty of them to a study of it, Prof. Giles gives one extract which is enough to show the very difficult nature of the text. He quotes from the late Dr. Legge's version, which is in strict accordance with the views of the native commentators, but which in consequence is so utterly unintelligible that it has earned for itself the description of "articulate nonsense."

In the next section of the literature Prof. Giles deals with many works, amongst others with the 'Erh ya,' which, doubtless from want of space, he dismisses summarily. This is so useful a book, containing as it does many valuable vocabularies, that it is a pity that it could not have been more liberally treated. The chapter on early Taoist literature is good and interesting, though Prof. Giles does not convince us that the 'Tao tê ching' had any other author than the founder of the faith. But the literature becomes more interesting when we come to the historical and purely literary phases. Prof. Giles pays a well-earned tribute to the writings of Ssüma Ch'ien, the Herodotus of China, whose work has been the model on which all succeeding histories of the empire have been framed. That it should satisfy the modern idea of history is not to be expected, but for the period at which it was written—Ssüma Ch'ien was born B.C. 145—it is a monument of research and learning.

There are certain periods in the history of China when certain classes of literature prevailed. During the Han Dynasty (B.C. 200—A.D. 200) it may be said that historical and miscellaneous works held the pre-eminence; during the T'ang Dynasty (A.D. 600—900) poetry especially flourished; and during the Sung period (A.D. 900—1200) philosophy occupied the attention of the foremost men of letters. The Chinese are a prosaic race, and their poetry is therefore wanting in high flights of imagination. It is pretty, however; and the style in which the ideas are clothed presents attractions which must always suffer from translation, though Prof. Giles renders the original as ably as any European scholar can hope to do. Li Po is probably the poet whose name is most distinguished among T'ang versifiers. The majority of the poems quoted from him here are too long to reproduce, but the following lines are a fair specimen of his style:—

The birds have all flown to their roost in the tree,  
The last cloud has just floated lazily by;  
But we never tire of each other, not we,  
As we sit there together—the mountains and I.

But readers must look for themselves at Prof. Giles's numerous extracts, which are full and well chosen. The drama, the taste for which came in with the Mongol Dynasty in the thirteenth century, and the fiction of a later period, are copiously represented and freely quoted, and in this way the whole range of the literature, wide as it is, is gathered up in one view. The subject is one difficult to present adequately, but Prof. Giles's skill as a translator and a writer has been successful in making it both intelligible and interesting.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Minor Canon.* By G. Beresford Fitzgerald. (Digby, Long & Co.)

So far as concerns style and construction, Mr. Beresford Fitzgerald's latest story shows marked improvement on more than one of its predecessors. For instance, there is better proportion between the dialogue and narrative, and the dialogue itself is the best we have yet read in his novels. With regard to subject, it is impossible to speak favourably. The man who falls in love with a girl who is found to be his own daughter is no doubt to be pitied, but why illustrate his feelings in fiction? In other respects 'The Minor Canon' is a book which does not require lengthy notice. On p. 28 we find two or three sentences of "an unpublished letter of great interest which George Eliot wrote after she had finished the writing of 'Middlemarch'"; she speaks of sinking "into mere absorption of what other minds have done." Apart from its disagreeable theme, this book might well attract attention.

*Free to Serve.* By E. Rayner. (Putnam's Sons.)

IN a tale of New York opening in 1701 custom would require the conversation to be given in the language of the period. The tendency in such a case is to overdo one's task. Miss Rayner lets her characters talk for the most part in modern English. There is something to be said for this plan, as it certainly helps to make the book easy to

read; but, on the other hand, it calls for a continual effort on the reader's part to remember that the story is of a bygone time. The faults of the book are that there is a great deal too much conversation in it, and that it is so very long in getting well started. In the main it is a story of colonial Dutch New York, but the author occupies eleven chapters in taking the reader to America. Miss Rayner may have authority for the very strange episode which makes the real beginning of her story, but it seems strange that a brother should have had power to sell his sister as a bondservant without her consent. When the story is fairly started it has plenty of incident and even of excitement, and it ends happily, as a story of adventure should end.

*Love has no Pity.* By Frederick Langbridge. (Digby, Long & Co.)

For those who like curiosities of fiction 'Love has no Pity' may possibly have some attractions. Here one may read of a man of whom it is said that, after dancing, the smoke of his head "went up as a burnt sacrifice"; also of a Bible, which "was a cheap production, bound in that peculiar board resembling shiny brown paper which is dedicated to sacred uses"; also of a lady and her "manure-coloured gown"; even of another lady, less advantageously dressed, to whom "kisses were nothing," and of many other persons graphically described. The book has some Irish associations.

*Tentation Mortelle.* Par Mary Florian. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

We like novels which, without being namby-pamby, are suitable for family reading, and admire those of the author of 'La Faim et la Soif,' because she always presents us with characters of flesh and blood. But she can be dull, and we find this story of an insignificant wife, tempted to suicide till she returns to her Catholic practice, most depressing.

#### BOOKS ON THE WAR.

MESSRS. C. A. PEARSON have sent us *At Pretoria*, a second volume by Mr. Julian Ralph, of the *Daily Mail*. A good deal of the book has already appeared, but all has been recast, and some has not been seen before. We must, therefore, judge Mr. Ralph by a higher standard than if this were a mere reprint of letters. He says that Lord Roberts came out when the war looked like "a losing game," and "without a break to let in the light of hope." Surely this is an exaggeration. It was the opinion of the War Office, and of all competent observers at home, that Lord Roberts would have little difficulty in reaching Bloemfontein as soon as his preparations for a start were ready, and that he was not likely to have much trouble in crossing the Orange State as far as the Transvaal frontier, although it was, indeed, fully expected that Pretoria would stand a siege. We should ourselves describe the situation at the present moment as looking worse in "outward aspect" than it did a year ago. Mr. Ralph has an excessive dislike of the Boer people, and we do not think that an accurate impression of them is presented by his statements. He declares them, for example, to be "of a very much mixed blood," which is, as we imagine, only true of mixture of admirable elements—namely, Dutch, Huguenot-French, and South-African English; and he writes of

"the infusion of the negro" in a fashion which is novel among writers who have described the Boer race. There are other points in which Mr. Ralph's pictures differ from those by other pens. His book is a striking contrast to that we notice below from another competent correspondent, who describes the Guards' officers as managing to turn themselves out in the pink of military perfection during that same advance in which Mr. Ralph, perhaps more accurately, describes them as faring worse than "a vagabond dog." There is a good deal in Mr. Ralph which fills us with astonishment as coming from a man of his experience. In his description of Kimberley after the siege he declares that "there never were so few horses in the streets of any modern town as were to be seen there." Others assure us that there were at least some horses left; whereas in Paris for a very prolonged period during the Commune, when many people went about their usual business, and when the city, though attacked at one point, was not blockaded, hardly a single horse was to be seen, and literally not one except the dozen or so ridden by staff officers of the insurgent force. All provisions were brought in by peasants on foot. Mr. Ralph has a somewhat old-fashioned and full-flavoured style. He calls the Boers "inhuman," filled with "Satanic premeditation," and charges them with having "purposely shelled the houses, knowing that only women and children were within." Mr. Chamberlain has told the House of Commons the exact opposite. Who is to be believed? On examination, we find that all that Mr. Ralph means by this strong language is that the Boers shelled civil quarters of besieged towns, which is precisely what was done by that undoubtedly good Christian, William I. of Germany, and is defended by every writer on the art of war. To Mr. Ralph the Boer is "neither brave nor honourable," but rather "semi-savage"; and he is angry that correspondents were forbidden "to describe what a nest of viperous rebels and traitors the Colony was," and also that "even our best generals were led to refer publicly to the foe as brave and honourable..... The Dutch traitors in the Colony must be hanged or shot." He goes on to charge the Boers with robbing the dead after battle, as though every army in the world does not "rob the dead after battle," being in fact obliged to do so by the necessity of obtaining boots and many other articles. With regard to taking money from pockets, that is ill-viewed in every army, and everything possible has been done both by the Boer commandants and by British officers to cause the return of money which has been taken in this way; though neither side has had the courage to shoot men for taking it, as the Duke of Wellington shot or hanged British soldiers for stealing from corpses in the Peninsula. Mr. Ralph goes so far as to state, as instances of the "cowardly and dastardly behaviour" and "enormities" of the Boers, that they "killed our wounded" and "armed many of the blacks to fight." We have seen no evidence of the killing of wounded in this war by either side, and we do not believe it. With regard to the arming of blacks, both sides have done it in some degree; and, while the Boers have largely utilized the services of Kafir to dig trenches, we have utilized them, not only in transport and as mounted scouts, but also in four organized forces during the siege of Mafeking. Mr. Ralph is evidently so strongly prejudiced on the subject of the Boers that sound evidence with regard to their conduct must be looked for among other writers. To him they are "wild-eyed, savage, dull-witted, misshapen," and because "a fourth has the long arms of an ourang-outang," therefore "no sensible person who has seen them could support a cause to which such men were joined." Mr. Ralph is as thorough a believer in ourselves as he is a thorough dis-

believer in our opponents of the present war. He thinks "the once happy Free State is now to be happier than ever," and, disregarding Moltke, he pronounces Lord Roberts "the greatest wizard of war since Napoleon." We believe Lord Roberts to be a most competent general, and to have made his advance with marked success and skill, and we believe the people of this country will do all they can to govern the Orange State well. But it is useless to shut our eyes to facts; and Mr. Ralph later in his book is himself in a more chastened and a sounder humour when he says, "I did not see how all the savagery and bitterness of so bloody a war could be made to vanish in a day."

Mr. John Long publishes *Australia at the Front: a Colonial View of the Boer War*, by Mr. F. Wilkinson, the correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* and of the *Melbourne Age*. There are a great number of points touched by this volume in which it adds to our previous knowledge, and, assuming that the author, whose photograph suggests a favourable impression of him, is to be trusted, the book should be studied by those who have the condition of our army at heart. Mr. Wilkinson is the first to supply much account of the reception by the troops of the letters written home by privates and published in the local newspapers of various parts of the British world. All must have noticed the practice of newspapers, taking both sides in the controversy about the conduct of the troops, to refer to soldiers' letters as gospel truth. On the other hand, all must have been struck by the amazing statements which many of these letters have contained. In the present war the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of the correspondents, whose letters have been the subject of a rigid censorship—a fact denied by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, but reaffirmed in this book with proof—have added to the interest of the letters of the private; but the letters of the private, even where the name and regiment are added, are not always to be trusted. Mr. Wilkinson describes the trial by mock court-martial of some of the writers of these letters when the newspapers containing them were received in camp. An artillery driver, for example, who we need hardly say had not been at Ladysmith or at Magersfontein, was tried on the following among other charges: (1) Being through the siege of Ladysmith without the rest of the battery and without leave; (2) being under fire at Magersfontein and having his horse shot without leave;.....(5) making the battery appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public of Australia. He was sentenced, among other punishments, to be tossed in a blanket, soused in the river, and to wear an emblem representing the V.C. for being the champion liar of the battery. The general picture of the army and of the war which Mr. Wilkinson presents is a sadly gloomy one. He and his friends of the Australian force went out in the heat of the war fever in New South Wales. Those of the Lancers who returned from their training at Aldershot to their business, and to their wives and families, it should be added, without taking service in South Africa, had their lives made unendurable by ridicule for supposed cowardice; and a trooper named in this book, who had been a prize-winner at the Military Tournament, was so shocked by his reception that he gave up his business, left his wife and family, and went back to the Cape—to die of enteric fever. Our author is by no means generally prejudiced against the British officer or private. His praise of many of our officers and men is unbounded, as shown, for example, in the passages on General Ian Hamilton, who "won the love and admiration of our Australian troops without an apparent effort." On the other hand, he is very severe on the average British subaltern, except on the



score of courage. The weakest point in the British subaltern is that "you can take him out and lose him so easily." The young British officer is also disagreeable to Australians. The British private is praised in many respects, and often for great gallantry; but the description of the rout and of the cowardice evinced after Magersfontein will come as a shock to the general public. The description of the means taken by the officers of some of the battalions engaged to get their men out of their hiding-places is true to what we know of nearly all modern war, but it does not at all correspond with the view of war which the public takes. Mr. Wilkinson makes a rather heavy charge, not merely of panic at moments of defeat, but of disgust at war, affecting discipline, when, in running down the British mounted infantry, he says that they are not anxious to have horses: "If the owner loses his horse legitimately, he won't look round too eagerly for another." Mr. Wilkinson joins all the foreign officers who have written on the war in complaining of the amount of personal baggage still carried, even under hard conditions, by British officers. This point is material to the hospitals inquiry, as it will be remembered that the hospital transport was cut down to one-eighth of what is enjoined by regulations, and this on the ground of an absolute necessity, although it led to the suffering which has been described by the Royal Commission. During the period when Lord Roberts was delayed in his advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria by transport difficulties, Mr. Wilkinson says that, while the men were in tatters, "their officers managed to turn out in the pink of military fashion.....spotless, immaculate tailors' dummies. I am afraid they were allowed more than their fair share of luggage along the line of march." The author differs from most of those who have written on the war in not charging the South African levies with undue looting, and in charging the British troops with it. As we have said before, in war every one steals, and a good deal of stealing is necessary. Mr. Wilkinson has probably avoided naming the South Africans from a colonial fellow-feeling, but his elaborate account of the complete destruction of the property of a friendly British settler, who had received the troops with enthusiasm and hospitality, is very disagreeable. He shows in many of his pages how totally unable, from the condition of their horses, the cavalry were to pursue or to seize opportunities for attack. He describes, for example, the so-called "cavalry charge" in which Lord Airlie was killed as ordered on an admirable opportunity, but as a complete failure, the men being unable to do more than trot slowly, and being indeed themselves followed by mounted Boers in their subsequent retirement, which was orderly and more successful than their attack. There was no fault in the men on this occasion, but the condition of the horses made what occurred inevitable. The riding of the Imperial Yeomanry appears to have been viewed by the Australians with amusement, but is possibly recorded with prejudice when we are told, "It is good fun to see the Imperial Yeomanry ride, as they fall at the rate of one a minute." Among other points which are new and noticeable are the following: British infantry (apparently Guards, but that is not clear) are "set at trench-digging with bayonet points." The fact that British troops, alone of all armies in the world, do not usually carry entrenching tools on their backs, but often have them in carts in the regimental transport, which gets left behind, has been noticed by every foreign officer who has written on the war as one of the chief points of our failure, although the foreigners all say that British infantry are not trained to carry weights in marching, and cannot do so. The author mentions also a fact which we believe has not

been much brought out in public, but which has been referred to in the private letters of many of our artillery officers and generals: that on many occasions the Boer guns were served with black powder, making them easy "to locate."

Messrs. Skeffington & Son publish a volume which, from its blood-and-thunder cover and its title, *Unfounded Attacks on British Officers made in "An Absent-Minded War" by "An Army Staff Officer": a Refutation by XXX. and LIX.*, would seem to be a demolition of a book which, on the whole, we have praised. There are, indeed, a few passages in the contents which point in the same direction, such, for example, as one which declares, "There are good generals in our army in spite of the falsehoods of those who delight in stating, with the dirty purpose of belittling their compatriots, that the nation cannot produce any." Curiously enough, however, in spite of these surface characteristics, the effect of the volume before us is to endorse the charges of the author of 'An Absent-Minded War' against our army system. The later critic, as regards many of the most important matters, is compelled to state his full agreement, and some of the charges he carries further than did the book he answers. For example, where in the 'Absent-Minded War' we were told of feminine influences, the present writer says, "Certainly .....the lady wire-pulling influence must be quashed"; and in another passage he attacks a still greater lady, and puts the case of such interference in military patronage more savagely than it has ever been put before. He also attacks our military system with absolute ferocity in many points—for instance, the treating of Gibraltar as a home station, and the pretended training there of recruits; and he describes how India is swindled by being made to pay for trained soldiers, and receiving in a single draft to a single battalion nearly 200 recruits who could not even be placed on parade. Our own view is that the charges of the present author and those which he pretends to answer are unfortunately all of them too well founded. The defence of the regimental officer which is here made is a defence at the expense of the civil side of the War Office and of the Treasury, and contains a fierce attack upon the Financial Secretary of the War Office. It cannot, however, be denied by any reader of either writer that the general picture presented of the British army on a consideration of the two books is deplorable.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

MESSRS. BLACKIE & SON have been publishing new school editions of Macaulay. Mr. C. J. Battersby has edited the *Essay on Pitt*, which appeared in the *Edinburgh* for 1834; and Mr. John Downie the *Essay on Warren Hastings*. Both annotators have taken commendable pains, and we are glad to see that the defects as well as the merits of the great popular master of narrative are fully recognized, while in each case Macaulay's style is capably examined. The short lives prefixed are more lively and learned than usual, but Mr. Battersby is wiser than Mr. Downie in laying stress on the assistance which Macaulay received in his legal work in India, which has often been forgotten. Both editions contain a satisfactory index.

We have no doubt that the *Kipling Reader* (Macmillan & Co.), including as it does some of Mr. Kipling's most effective things in prose and verse, will be highly popular with school-boys; but are they quite the right thing for the occasion—the bitter early cynicism, the young man who mutters "Isn't it damned good?" or plays "the giddy garden-goat all round"? In any case the 'Reader' cannot be said to be adequately equipped. There is no introduction to any of the pieces, and the

notes, to which no name is assigned, are brief and insufficient.

As *You Like It*, in "The Picture Shakespeare" (Blackie & Son), is decidedly attractive, the illustrations maintaining a high level throughout. The notes are briefer than we could wish, but sensible as far as they go. There are also a few remarks about the characters. That of Jacques has, as usual, proved a crux. It may not, and probably will not, be adequately realized by schoolboys, but the editors (for several persons are responsible for the revision of the commentary from the "Junior School Shakespeare") should have done more justice to its subtlety.

*The Pitt Press Shakespeare: King Henry V.* Edited by A. W. Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.)—No editor of Shakespeare for young students has a really difficult task before him, in view of the many who have worked on the text; still Mr. Verity may, as usual, be congratulated on the thorough and yet not over-lengthy way in which he has done all that was necessary for his subject. Many besides schoolboys may be glad to possess his convenient editions. Our only criticism is that the authorities quoted in the introduction are a little heavy, and lighter remarks of equal moment might have been culled nearer home. The French are hardly ever quoted on these occasions, but they have written with grace, though their criticism needs to be received with some caution. Regarding "Nym," it would be a help to the significance of the word if the English "nimble," "nimble wit," &c., and the common German word *nehmen* had been quoted. There are plenty of extracts from Holinshed, and some notes on metre. We have one practical suggestion to add. As there are so many books—good, bad, and indifferent—on Shakespeare about, it would be well to select a few and direct attention to them in the introduction.

Also in the "Pitt Press Series" (Cambridge, University Press) Mr. G. C. Moore Smith has edited *The New Atlantis*, by Francis Bacon; Mr. H. W. Eyre, *Freitag's Journalisten*; and Mrs. Verrall, *Enault's Le Chien du Capitaine*. It is to be feared that boys will find Bacon's ideal but dull reading, though much of it has come true. The introduction is good, and pains have been taken with Bacon's grammar, though it is a mistake to dwell on idioms which are still possible English in our day: differences of this sort should be minimized for boys. The glossary depends much on what is called the O.D.—we wish that the definite abbreviation of this work could be settled. The editor should have done more in the way of illustrating words and quoting instances of their use; e.g., "boscaige" is used by Tennyson:—

Thridding the sombre boscaige of the wood.

"Statua" is in Marlowe and Shakespeare. The vocabulary needs the more care as the "notes" do not occupy so much as three pages: surely more than one of the "Inventours" of p. 45 should have been mentioned in this place.—Mr. Eyre is a teacher of much experience, and his notes, though brief, are always to the point. We are glad to find the field of German annotated plays stretching beyond historical dramas, which are edited and re-edited whilst lighter things such as this amusing play remain unavailable to forms weary of Wallenstein.—Mrs. Verrall has written bright and interesting notes to 'Le Chien du Capitaine.' The narrative is not difficult enough to require extensive annotation, and she has a pleasant habit of reference to writers and phrases of the day which many commentators lack.

Daudot's *Tartarin de Tarascon* has been adapted and edited by Dr. Otto Siepmann for schools (Macmillan & Co.). It seems a little hard that such delightful humour should be associated with sentences on syntax and idioms for *viva voce* practice; however, the editor is

one of the most capable of modern annotators, and has done his work well. The help supplied is not of the direct sort which leaves nothing to be done, but rather gives hints for solutions. This sensible method of procedure on the part of the editor is commendable. The introduction says much of the charm of Daudet with which we agree, but nothing special about 'Tartarin' as being too well known. But it is not well known to schoolboys, and it would have been better to omit some of the French appreciations of Daudet, and point out that Tartarin is a representative figure of the France from which Daudet came, and that his creator had something of his delightful qualities, caricatured as they may be. Also, while we cannot help admiring Daudet as a romancer, we regret in him, as in Dickens, the "practice of kidnapping live ladies and gentlemen" and putting them into books, where many can recognize them.

Mérimée's *Tamango* has been edited by Mr. J. E. Michell (Blackie & Son). The introduction and the notes in general are good as far as they go, but not adequate. We do not think it suitable, since boys generally acquire French before German, to say by way of appreciation that Goethe calls Mérimée "ein ganzer Kerl." Mr. Michell should have written a longer introduction in English; as it is, his work as editor seems rather jejune.

Mr. Richard Kaiser has provided fifty *Exercises in German Composition* (Arnold), which are well graduated and provided with a vocabulary. The book will require to be used with a grammar, the best part of it being a list of two hundred idiomatic phrases at the end.

We have seen good German scholars foiled by common commercial terms, and therefore we welcome *A German Commercial Reader*, by Mr. S. E. Bally (Methuen & Co.). It is by no means entirely devoted to business; we notice, for instance, two poems by Uhland. It seems likely that the compiler will gain the same success with this as he did with his French book on similar lines.

*A Spanish Grammar*, by William A. Kessen (Blackwood & Sons), is of the usual type, grammar, exercises, and reading-book being combined together; but an effort has been made, by introducing commercial and every-day phrases into the exercises and by inserting a vocabulary of commercial terms, to render the book more practical than most of its kind. This is an advantage; still the volume is a great deal too long for school use. If a third of the sentences in the exercises were abolished and the vocabularies reduced, it would be to the benefit of the learner; and the extracts from 'Don Quixote' and the translation of 'Gil Blas' should have been omitted. It is useless to try to do two things at a time. When a boy is learning the Spanish of to-day it is absurd to trouble him with extracts from Cervantes; and it will be enough for him, when he has mastered the modern Spanish, to turn to the language of the seventeenth century. Besides, the book needs revision as well as compression. To introduce a sentence on p. 59 regarding the Centigrade thermometer and leave the explanation till p. 168 is hardly wise. The English, too, of the sentences is sometimes odd; for example, "He was accustomed reading *La Nación*."

*Euripides: Alceste*, edited by E. H. Blakeney, is one of "Bell's Illustrated Classics." The comments made are careful, and show considerable pains; they are at too great a length, and we say this despite the editor's apology about their fulness. Many things here supplied are in the Greek grammars. With "the choruses translated in full" and a vocabulary boys will find so much reason not to exert wholesome energy that we doubt if this edition is altogether right for its uses. And Mr. Blakeney makes too much of Brownie, admiration for whom will come later.

*Scalæ Tertie* is an easy reading-book in prose and verse, well edited by Mr. E. C. Marchant (Bell & Sons) and provided with good illustrations. The selections are from Phædrus, Ovid, Nepos, and Cicero, and the point of most of them is, fortunately, of a sort to appeal to beginners. That such an evident matter should be cause for congratulation may seem strange to the ordinary reader, but a reviewer of modern school-books knows the vagaries of those who write them, and must speak accordingly.

#### TALES OF ADVENTURE.

*Haggith Shy, Quakeress*, by Mark Ashton (Hutchinson & Co.), and her adventures and misadventures, make one acquainted with strange places and stranger folk. The story opens very quietly in the bosom of a Quaker family in a dull place in England, but it does not stay there. A family of Friends named Shy have nourished a serpent on their hearth in the person of Joseph, who as son, husband, nephew, brother, and in various other relations of life, shows himself to be, though a charmer of women, a very cold-blooded villain indeed. Haggith, to save her own life and her property from her brother's scheming and to rescue her sister-in-law's children (by a former marriage), sets forth for Paris provided with male attire. And at once and on her way she meets people destined to influence her whole life, as travellers in romantic tales always do. The time is the Franco-Prussian War and the Commune days, so that the horrors of *pétroleuses* and barricades come in very handily. There is also a gambling hell with a trap-door conveniently over the river, and there is youthful gaiety and foolery with the young companion who afterwards becomes the lover of Haggith. During their joint lives in Paris lodgings his suspicions are never aroused as to her true identity, though she wears a luxuriant (and false) moustache. An impossible person, a Dr. Noureddin, plays the part of good providence and the unrequited but devoted admirer. One has read better as well as worse books than 'Haggith Shy'; but on the whole it is interesting.

We have read Florence Warden at her best, and sometimes at her second best. *Morals and Millions* (White & Co.) surely shows her at her worst. It is pretty bad. She provides neither mystery of character nor mystery of circumstance, and though all is commonplace enough, there is a want of probability in the talk and action of the people, natural and easy though they are. It may be said at once that the gambling-house and all said and done there will not pass muster at all. The other parts of the story are chiefly conspicuous for the very free discussion of personal affairs in public places. Bazaars, inns, and social gatherings, or any popular resorts you like to imagine, are scarcely fitted (even in these untrammelled days) for the display of "scenes" by old-fashioned country people. In 'Morals and Millions' they quarrel, make up, make love, and do other things in just such surroundings. In the unsympathetic atmosphere of the gambling-house the company promoter, a good fellow and the hero of the tale, and Miss Pafanell have the following scene. "Bend down your head," she says (kind only to be cruel, it seems to us, since he has just been wounded by a cake knife). "Wondering" (and who can blame him?), "he obeyed." "Taking his face between her hands, with a most solemn stateliness the girl printed a kiss on his forehead." Titled people as directors of companies are brought in, among other modes of the moment, but a want of probability marks some of the actors and their doings.

*Shylock of the River*, by Fergus Hume (Digby, Long & Co.), is all that is most pronounced in the "detective" type of story, with shrewd but rather coarse workmanship

alike in plot and character. Of the hideous "get-up" of the volume we say nothing. The elucidation of the mystery comes as a surprise, and that is, of course, in this sort of thing the proof of the pudding. The author does not commend his characters by any approach to a sympathetic touch. All is hard, ugly, wanting in atmosphere and handling; but there is knowledge of a side of life and the kind of people belonging to it, and this is maintained throughout the crudity of treatment and the unpleasing matter.

There is much fighting and bloodshed on British soil in *The Invaders*, by Louis Tracy (Pearson), with graphic descriptions of military and naval operations peculiar to the tactics of to-day. England is described as being invaded without declaration of war, and after numerous detachments of the enemy in plain clothes had collected at strategic points to facilitate landing and interfere with the movements of the defenders. The struggle is very fierce, and is narrated in the best style of language known to the special correspondent or even the "war commissioner" of the day. On the other hand, there is little that might not be expected in such a narrative; and the deeds of the "boots" of a Liverpool hotel, who ultimately earns the Victoria Cross, are characteristic of the work as a whole. There is an attempt to introduce a love story, but little is made of it. There is a suggestion of Mr. Shiel's 'Yellow Danger' in some passages, but it should be added that the author of 'The Invaders' makes his hero a landsman and not an officer of the navy. The volume is sensational, but rarely reaches the level of literature.

#### BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

*Lines of Defence of the Biblical Revelation*. By D. S. Margoliouth. (Hodder & Stoughton).—The author, who is a master of languages, displays minute and varied scholarship for the purpose indicated in the title of the book, though more correctly the volume might be called an attack on the higher criticism and a defence of tradition. Scholars generally, even those who repudiate the vagaries of the Tübingen School, are not among the opponents of the higher criticism, and Prof. Margoliouth's position is therefore notable. 'Unity against Plurality,' the chapter which deals with Isaiah, illustrates his methods of defence. "Aristotle," he says, "tells us that a work of art should be so constructed that the removal of any part should cause the whole to fall to pieces.....If this canon be applied to the results of modern criticism on Isaiah, we shall be disposed to find the unity of the works ascribed to that prophet brilliantly vindicated." Matthew Arnold, without naming Aristotle, made use of the same canon to show that Isaiah is not a unity, and the man of letters may be quoted against the scholar to settle a question of art. Prof. Margoliouth proceeds: "The world, till about 1790, thought it had the works of a great Prophet, the productions of a mind sublimely, if not uniquely, gifted. But that was a childish mistake. What it really had was a patchwork made of scraps." Then it is added, "It is a cento of scraps of that sort that humiliated the literature of Greece and Rome and won Europe for Christ!" A large part of the world used to think that the Book of Psalms was almost entirely the work of David, that all the "Pauline Epistles" were written by St. Paul, and that First and Second Peter were writings of St. Peter; and these books had something to do with winning 'Europe for Christ.' Before 1790—in the twelfth century—the Spanish rabbi Ibn Ezra doubted the unity of Isaiah; and this fact is to be put opposite the evidence of the Talmud in favour of the unity. For centuries "the world" believed the False Decretals to be genuine, but at the Renaissance they were shown to be forgeries. With regard to the mention of Cyrus, we are informed that



"that involves questions concerning the power of God which are scarcely worth discussing, because agreement is not likely to be arrived at." It is surely reasonable for scholars to see in the mention of the name of Cyrus a palpable proof that the author of the second part of Isaiah did not write before the birth of Cyrus. Prof. Margoliouth, however, will have it that that author is "either a Prophet, or a great rogue and impostor." Again, it is declared that if the oracles about Cyrus's campaign followed the event, then the second Isaiah "is a rogue of no common order; for the worst sort of impostor is one who not only practises without authorization, but, in addition, forges a certificate." This language is certainly "painful and free," and intended to create prejudice. It is useless here to point to the details regarding the destruction of Jerusalem as they are narrated in the Synoptic Gospels, and to argue that they could not have been set forth till after the year 70, though the words are given as from Christ. But perhaps Prof. Margoliouth will listen to the author of 'The Church in the Roman Empire,' who has been a frequent contributor to the periodical in which his essay on Isaiah first appeared. The date 80 A.D. is ascribed to First Peter, and though that author weakly suggests that the apostle may have written the epistle at that date, no scholar believes that he did live till that year. Is Prof. Margoliouth prepared to say that the writer of that epistle was a rogue and an impostor? And what words will describe the author of Second Peter? A strange admission is made: "Isaiah's geographical errors will have sufficient justification if they serve to save his date." The prophet could make geographical errors, and yet know the name of Cyrus generations before he appeared. Prof. Margoliouth's arguments in favour of unity show that the problem of Isaiah is not easily solved by the theory of double authorship, and certainly they are suggestive of the idea of patchwork. But not all the arguments here put forward may make the world of reason believe that the prophet, who could make geographical errors, knew the name of Cyrus one hundred and fifty years before the events of his campaign. Apart altogether from the attack on the higher criticism, there is nothing but praise for the fine scholarship of the writer when he uses Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew, and deals with the book of Job or the Cairene Ecclesiasticus.

*The Book of Daniel.* With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. S. R. Driver, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—In the chapter on 'Authorship and Date' Prof. Driver mentions the curious fact that "there are still scholars who upon apologetic grounds defend" the opinion that "the book of Daniel was written by Daniel himself." It seems high time that the last vestige of such a theory should disappear from the minds of theologians, and we have no doubt that the book now before us will contribute much towards the accomplishment of this object. It is distinguished by all the excellences which Prof. Driver's previous writings lead us to expect, and we even think that an additional degree of clearness and attractiveness has been purposely bestowed by the author upon this publication. The introduction is from first to last full of interesting information, and the argument is temperate, reverent, and nearly always convincing. We say "nearly always," for on minor points a legitimate difference of opinion must always be considered admissible, and even the more weighty question as to whether the story of Daniel was treated as fact or not in the middle of the second century B.C. may, without detriment to the main argument, be left open to discussion. We are sure that the book will be used very largely, even outside "schools and colleges." The clergy can hardly hope to find a more helpful commentary on Daniel elsewhere, and even processed critics will be eager to gather up the

many useful hints contained in the "additional notes" and other parts of the book. We are glad to add that the smallness of the price brings the volume within the reach of all.

*The Book of Numbers.* Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, printed in Colours. By the Rev. J. A. Paterson, D.D. "Polychrome Bible." (Nutt.)—The volumes of Dr. Paul Haupt's polychrome edition of the Hebrew Bible are, considering the nature of the undertaking, not over-tardy in their appearance. Since the publication of the first volume in 1893 (Job, in four colours) twelve other instalments have (including the present volume) been issued. No fewer than eight colours have been used to indicate the sources of the book of Numbers, the book of Samuel being so far the only part which exceeds that number by one. Dr. Paterson has kept his notes within reasonable limits, the Hebrew text occupying forty pages and the critical remarks only twenty-seven. We are therefore the more pleased to notice the large amount of archaeological matter assimilated in these notes. Nor is this part of the work deficient in editorial additions bearing the signature P. H. We note that Dr. Paterson's results are by no means in entire agreement with Messrs. J. E. Carpenter and G. Harford-Battersby's important work on the Hexateuch.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

*Golden Tips: a Description of Ceylon and its Great Tea Industry.* By Henry W. Cave. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)—Mr. Cave seems to hold a brief for the whole island of Ceylon, with its varied attractions. He has already written—as he describes them—"four costly volumes" dealing with different branches of the subject. In the one before us he by no means confines himself, as might be gathered from his title-page, to the tea districts surrounding Kandy, for he makes the entire circuit of the island by Trincomali, Jaffna, and Paumben Straits round to Galle and Colombo. The work, indeed, is not a complete guide-book, for the author purposely omits, or only slightly refers to, such subjects as the antiquities of the island, on which he has written before, or the great question of irrigation. But the charm of Cingalese life and nature is depicted with glowing colours and interesting details. Descriptions of fine scenery are apt to pall, but these are copiously supplemented and, it must be admitted, confirmed by illustrations, chiefly reproduced from the author's photographs, which are much above the average of merit. As for the climate, even in the low grounds he finds it not unpleasant, while at the higher levels it is perfection. The simple, peaceful village life, and the busier and more stirring existence of the townspeople with their varied avocations, are equally well described. The former is idyllic, and Mr. Cave believes the Cingalese villagers to be the happiest in the world. His object in writing is to urge the advantages of his island not only on the intending planter, but for the passing tourist and the winter resident, and, apart from the omissions above mentioned, much practical detail is supplied. For the industrial question, although various alternative cultures are mentioned as profitable, only tea is treated at length; and, thanks to clear description and abundance of illustration, every stage of the business, from planting to the final packing of the chest, is made plain. The writer is careful to point out that the leaves undergo the minimum possible amount of handling, and declares that he only refrains from describing the Chinese system because the bare description would "revolt the stomach"; but the Chinese tea merchants say there is another side to the question. Meanwhile the development of the industry in Ceylon is extraordinary; and as even Mr. Cave, with his enthusiastic appreciation of the natural scenery of the island, concludes that "economic qualities are, after all, more desirable than

scenery," it is satisfactory to reflect that the scenery will be to some extent safeguarded by the regulation, framed for the protection of the water supply, which prohibits deforesting above the level of 5,000 feet, the ranges in the tea districts running up to 7,000 and 8,000 feet. We regret to learn from Mr. Cave that there is now no restriction on the slaughter of elephants in Ceylon.

*Spanish Highways and Byways*, by Katharine Lee Bates (New York, the Macmillan Company), is a much better book than Mr. Wood's 'Romantic Spain,' which Messrs. Macmillan lately published over here. The writer can hardly be said to have plunged into byways; she, in fact, clung pretty closely to the railways, and does not add to our knowledge of Spain as Dr. Gadow and Mr. Chapman have done; but she feels a warm sympathy with the country—she has learnt its language and studied its literature. It says a good deal for every-day Spaniards that she journeyed and lived in their country at the time when the Great Republic had just seized the last remnants of Spain's colonial empire, and yet met with nothing but kindness and courtesy. Individually she certainly deserved this, for she is a warm admirer of the middle and lower classes, with whom alone she seems to have come in contact. Some portions of her volume appear to be made up of magazine articles, which are reprinted apparently unaltered; it would have been better had the author recast them and fused them with the rest of her narrative. Her mistakes are not numerous and are but trifling, excepting the assertion that Calderon's 'Life's a Dream' is an *auto sacramental*. That it certainly is not.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. publish *The Coming Waterloo*, by Capt. Cairnes, a highly detailed and interesting account of an imaginary war in which Great Britain establishes, as against France and Russia, command of the sea, and then, in conjunction with Germany, successfully invades France. The object of Capt. Cairnes appears to be to point out the advantages which our army must reap from the lessons of the present war if they are carefully studied. His conclusion is that our hypothetical success is owing to the recognition of the principle that the highly trained few will annihilate the half-trained multitude—the doctrine, in short, of M. Thiers, who had long ago foreseen this truth, if truth it is. Capt. Cairnes describes the British army as having, in two or three years from the present time, learnt to shoot at unknown distances, and become, at great cost of money, highly mobile. We doubt, however, whether his reformed British army, as described by him, is as a fact any better than the Japanese army as it stands at the present time. That it is better than the French in adaptability to modern circumstances there is no doubt. Both in army and navy, except in the one point of guns and, of course, in gallantry, the French are just at present rather far behind. Capt. Cairnes often writes well, as when he describes the advantage of good shooting over the bayonet, by making an American tell us that if we cannot drive the enemy away by shooting at him, we are not likely to do much good by trying to get to him across his fire and stick him with a knife. It is noticeable that Capt. Cairnes, even in the case of the improved British army of his dreams, makes us inferior to the French in artillery fire; and he truly states that we have never attached sufficient importance to artillery, and have not learnt to conceal our guns. He is, like all the soldiers who are writing on the present war, severe on the amateurs, on the excellent ground that they eat as much as trained men, require as much transport, as many doctors, and as much or more attention, while they do less good. Points in which we are astonished

to find a certain want of truthfulness in the imaginary war is in the preference still given to volley firing, in the taking into France of the full bands of all the troops of the invading force, and a few trifles of the kind. Even in land invasions the Germans only take one band to a division, and in an invasion across the seas we doubt any country taking a single band.

MR. E. V. LUCAS has a pretty wit, which carries him well through a bundle of essays entitled *Domesticities* (Smith & Elder), a title which covers such subjects as cats and catalogues, toast and tea. So many people write frivolously and passably on daily matters of life and observation that to keep attention, as Mr. Lucas does, is a genuine achievement. We may note that he has not as yet such equipment of scholarship or judgment as renders our better-known writers of casual things "chartered libertines," welcome (and this is the highest testimony to charm) when they talk about themselves and their own views. We think it hardly fair to the ordinary reader to occupy two pages by copying out *in extenso* the Dickens story about the obstinate man who would eat crumpets. It is so well known by this time, not being, in fact, original in Dickens, that a reference to it would be enough. And "copy" made out of catalogues is rather oppressively *vieux jeu*, though it was a good game while it lasted. We find ourselves frequently in disagreement with Mr. Lucas—he is not sound, for instance, on the undergraduate—but the moderns have a way of avoiding the curse on those who repeat old views by taking the side least expected with graceful impertinence.

In *The Fight with France for North America* (Constable) Mr. A. G. Bradley has an interesting and important subject—one, too, for the discussion of which he is well fitted both by long study and by familiarity with the localities brought into prominence. Of the several incidents of the war in America we have thus an intelligent account, which is often rendered still clearer by sketch maps which are exactly what such things ought to be. The relation of Braddock's disastrous campaign is the best we have seen; and very satisfactory is the defence of Braddock, whom Mr. Bradley describes as a good average officer, kindly and careful, but assigned a task entirely outside his experience, as it was outside the experience of every officer in the British army. Forbes's advance and capture of Fort Duquesne three years later are equally well told; so also are Abercromby's bloody repulse at Ticonderoga and Bradstreet's success at Frontenac. The accounts of the conditions of life in the colonies, of the differences in character developed in the various colonies, of their mutual jealousies, and of the general unsympathetic attitude of the British officers towards the colonists, are all excellent; and the frequent references to the state of things in North America then as compared with that in South Africa now are interesting and suggestive. On the other hand, the work, considered as a whole, suffers somewhat from the attempt to relate one section of a great war as altogether isolated, or independent of what was happening elsewhere. Mr. Bradley does not seem to have realized that the blockade of the French coasts by Hawke, Osborn, and Boscawen had a most important influence on the course of events in North America; and his account of Wolfe's splendid little fight on the Plains of Abraham seems to suggest that his hero was in absolute command of the whole expedition, and that Saunders's part in it was quite secondary. It is not correct to speak of "Jacky" Jervis as Wolfe's "old schoolfellow." Jervis did not enter Swinden's till 1747; Wolfe left it in 1741. The Gray's "Elegy" story, too, though often repeated, has been shown to be inaccurate. But to the general reader, for

whom the book is more particularly intended, the frequent inelegances of style and ungrammatical lapses will probably seem a more grievous fault. The authors splits more infinitives than ever did a backwoodsman logs; he misuses words—as, for instances, "concrete" when he means *aggregate*; and such a sentence as "Neither his delay at New York or Halifax were his fault," or as "The slowness and uncertainty of news in those days is hard to realize," shows that the book is in need of revision. It is a pity, for it is a good book and well worth a careful reading.

MR. HALES, the *Daily News* war correspondent, publishes, through Mr. Arrowsmith, *Driscoll, King of Scouts, a Romance of the South African War*, which will serve as a "book for boys" who have fathers who do not mind a little too much reference to hugging and kissing. The story, however, seems to have a purpose, which is to write up the Burnham type of warrior and to depreciate the well-born and eye-glassed officer. It will hardly help enlistment. In the dedication we note the curious slip of "a seat in the Australian Parliament" for a seat in the West Australian Legislature. Mr. Hales is a lively writer.

*Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland, with many Old and Familiar Melodies*, edited, with Notes, by Robert Ford, Second Series (Gardner), is rather a miscellaneous lot. 'John Barleycorn,' 'Macpherson's Farewell,' 'The Girl I left behind Me,' 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' 'The Massacre of ta Phairshon,' and 'Tullochgorum' should not have had admission, for various reasons. 'The Girl I left behind Me' is not even Scottish, but English. James Macpherson, hanged at Banff in 1700, was half a Highlander and half a gipsy, and Mr. Ford should have known that there is a very full account of his trial in the Spalding Club 'Miscellanies.' Eighteen of the one hundred and ten songs have the music given, and some of these are pretty and new to us, though possibly very old. But how comes Mr. Ford not to know the tune of 'The Wee Toun Clerk'? It is a very taking melody, and must be thirty or forty years old, if not much older.

It is a commonplace that cheap editions of the English classics are often faulty in text. Such a reproach is in a fair way to be removed by "The Complete Library" of Messrs. Gowans & Gray, of Glasgow (London, R. B. Johnson), if the future volumes are as good as the two now out of *The Complete Works of Keats*. The price for each is only a shilling, yet the annotation provided by Mr. Buxton Forman is most ample and accurate. Indeed, there seems no more to be said. All various readings and discoveries—many too recent to be included in the editor's large library edition—are recorded here. The vagaries of anthologists, who are very Athenians for novelties of their own making, have made the settlement or reaffirmation of the right titles of many famous poems important. Remarks on such points, and on the use of words as being Miltonic or Chaucerian, are interesting. We doubt, however, the expediency of swelling the already large bulk of notes with æsthetic criticism such as that of the late Mrs. Owen, for instance, on the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn.' Let us have Keats's own remarks on his poems, or anything contemporary which throws light on their occasion and meaning, but the enjoyment of their beauty and the reasons for that enjoyment should be left to the reader. What the large and, we hope, increasing body who enjoy our English classics feel in this matter it would be perilous to surmise; we know, however, many who feel overloaded with notes, and would like to do a little thinking and remembering for themselves.

ONE of the best French books on India is *L'Inde et le Problème Indien* (Paris, Fonte-

moing), by M. Paul Boell. The author is, on the whole, friendly to British rule, and very plainly tells his fellow-countrymen that they could not have managed India, and that if they had by any chance, they would have done it far less well than we have. The author being in this way favourable to us, his criticisms are the more important. It is significant that he in part attributes the Mutiny to the diminution of our prestige by the failure of our army to accomplish rapid results in the Crimea. If he is right, which we doubt, the protracted nature of the war in South Africa ought to cause us to replace as rapidly as possible the missing 10,000 men from the white garrison of India. M. Boell is severe on our small meannesses to India, such as making her pay for the ball for London society given to the Sultan in London in 1875. He is, however, wrong in thinking that India was charged "with almost the whole cost of the expedition to Egypt." His main attack upon us, which is the exception in this enlightened book, is based upon an insolence of conduct towards the Indian people to which they "reply by hatred." He considers the two races completely isolated from one another, without any real wish on the part of either to terminate this isolation. The author believes that while our rule of India is, on the whole, both inevitable and better than would be that of any other people, civilization is, nevertheless, walking backwards, and international justice and Christianity have lost ground without having been replaced by any equivalent good guiding sentiments. He hopes that the time will come when the civilized peoples will believe that there is advantage for a very few, and drawback for the masses, in "that policy of brigandage which by an elegant euphemism is styled 'colonial expansion.'"

VOL. VII. of the *Anglo-Saxon Review* is not only edited but published by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (49, Rupert Street, W.). The review makes a brave show both outside and inside, and, if the present average of contributions is maintained, should be widely read. Of the portraits, those of Mrs. Jordan and the Duke of Reichstadt are particularly charming. Mr. J. M. Bulloch revives a forgotten eighteenth-century Gordon. Mr. Mallock boldly adventures on the 'Bridal Hymn of Catullus' in English, on the whole with success. The Wellesley or Wesley family letters are the subject of an interesting article by the writer who contributed to our columns on the same subject. Mr. Egerton Castle writes cleverly on 'The Spirit of Romance,' on which experts have produced some very dull reading; and the whole forms an excellent number.

M. LEUDET continues with much success his *Almanach des Sports*, published by the Société d'Éditions Littéraires et Artistiques. This third year shows that the almanac has come to stay, as the mass of advertisements which make it profitable is extraordinary for a French publication. The book is not of much value to the English world, as it takes a completely French point of view of sports, and gives prominence to those in which the French are most interested. The automobile stands first, and football last but one. A good many inclusions surprise us—as, for example, that of the proceedings of the French Sheepdog Club, as similar institutions for other classes of dogs are not included. The chapter on fencing is long and full, and gives an excellent picture of the present position of the art. It contains portraits of the best-known French fencers, and the book generally is well illustrated, although the rowing pictures are not so good as those which represent boxing and fencing. There is, however, an excellent portrait of the French sculling champion, a young Swiss born in Paris, who will, we hope, come to Henley this year—M. Barrelet.



WE have received *Willing's Press Guide* for 1901 (125, Strand), a laudably full and accurate record, and the issue for January of *Lean's Royal Navy List* (Witherby & Co.).

WE have on our table *Napoleon III. at the Height of his Power*, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, translated by E. G. Martin (Hutchinson).—*Antonio Stradivari*, by H. Petherick ('The Strad' Office).—*Introductory Lectures on the Oxford Reformers: Colet, Erasmus, and More*, by W. H. Shaw (Dent).—*The Calendar of Empire*, by Ian Malcolm, M.P. (Blackwood).—*An Egyptian Calendar*, by R. L. N. Michell (Luzac).—*Chinese Pictures*, by Mrs. J. F. Bishop (Cassell).—*Key to Lessons in French*, by Léon Fasquelle and Prof. E. Roubaud (Cassell).—*The American Business Woman*, by J. H. Cromwell (Putnam).—*The Slavery of our Times*, by Leo Tolstoy (Maldon, Essex, the Free Age Press).—*The Representative Significance of Form*, by G. L. Raymond (Putnam).—*The Language of Handwriting*, by R. D. Stocker (Sonnenschein).—*Classification of the Ichneumon Flies; or, the Superfamily Ichneumonoida*, by W. H. Ashmead (Washington, Smithsonian Institution).—*Marriage*, by R. O'Connor (Spencer, Evans & Co.).—*Sandy's Secret*, by A. R. Hope (Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell).—*The Biograph in Battle*, by W. K. L. Dickson (Fisher Unwin).—*My Week-day Picture Story-Book* (Wells Gardner).—*The Lady of Robertval*, by Jean Delaire (Sands & Co.).—*Clare Linton's Friend*, by Mrs. Hart (Cassell).—*John Dobby's Better Nature*, by E. P. Finnemore (S.P.C.K.).—*To School and Away*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell).—*Silence Absolute, and other Poems*, by F. E. Walrond (Elkin Mathews).—*Jacinta: a Californian Idyll*, by H. V. Sutherland (New York, Duxey's).—*John of Damascus*, by D. Ainslie (Unicorn Press).—*A Round of Rimes*, by D. A. McCarthy (Boston, U.S., Review Publishing Company).—*The Sacrifice: Redemption's Story*, paraphrased from Holy Writ and narrated in metrical form by A. Messenger (Mowbray).—*Love-Letters of a Fenian*, by May Shorsa (Dublin, Gill).—*Irene, and other Poems*, by W. K. Honnywill ('South-Eastern Herald' Office).—*Keep to the Right!* by Grace Winter (S.S.U.).—*Old and New Certainty of the Gospel*, by A. Robinson (Williams & Norgate).—*The Child's Guide to the Book of Common Prayer*, by E. Esdaile (Eyre & Spottiswoode).—*Thoughts from the Writings of R. W. Barbour* (Blackwood).—*Die Wohnungsnot und Wohnungsreform in England*, by Dr. Felix v. Oppenheimer (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot).—*and La Guerre de la Succession d'Autriche, 1740-8: Campagne de Silésie, 1741-2*, by Major Z\*\*\* (Paris, Chapelot & Cie.). Among New Editions we have *Life of Queen Victoria*, by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett (W. H. Allen & Co.).—*and Poems*, by Peter Burn (Bemrose).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

- Broomhall (M.), *Martyred Missionaries of the China Inland Mission*, 8vo, 5/  
Burkitt (F. C.), *Two Lectures on the Gospels*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Byles (J.), *The Boy and the Angel*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
*Encyclopedia Biblica*, edited by Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black: Vol. 2, R to K, folio, 20/ net.  
Jordan (T.), *Christ the Life*, cr. 8vo, 2/6  
Jowett (B.), *Sermons on Faith and Doctrine*, edited by the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D., cr. 8vo, 7/6  
Purves (G. T.), *Christianity in the Apostolic Age*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Roy (J.), *St. Nicholas I.*, trans. by M. Maitland, cr. 8vo, 3/  
Tee (B.), *The Soul in Light*, 12mo, 2/6

## Law.

- Edalji (G. E. T.), *Railway Law for the "Man in the Train"*, cr. 8vo, limp, 2/ net.

## Fine Art.

- Coventry (W. B.), *The Technics of the Hand Camera*, 5/ net.

## Poetry and the Drama.

- Davidson (J.), *Self's the Man*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.  
Heinemann (W.), *War, a Play in Three Acts*, 8vo, 3/6 net.

## Philosophy.

- Gomperz (T.), *Greek Thinkers*, Vol. 1, trans. by L. Magnus, roy. 8vo, 14/ net.

## Political Economy.

- Cannon (J. G.), *Clearing-Houses*, 8vo, 10/6

## History and Biography.

- Byron (Lord), *Works: Letters and Journals*, Vol. 5, edited by R. B. Prothero, 8vo, 6/; *Édition de Luxe*, 21/ net.  
Kings of the Rod, Rifle, and Gun, by Thormanby, 2 vols. 8vo, 24/ net.  
Parker (E. A.), *China*, 8vo, 8/ net.  
Paston Letters, 1422-1509, a Reprint, edited by J. Gairdner, 4 vols. cr. 8vo, 21/ net.  
Ralph (J.), *At Pretoria*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Young (N.), *The Story of Rome*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.

## Geography and Travel.

- May (W. P.), *Helwan and the Egyptian Desert*, 12mo, 3/  
*Egypt*.

## Education.

- Hughes (J. L.), *Dickens as an Educator*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
*Philology*.

- English Miscellany presented to Dr. Furnivall on his Seventy-fifth Birthday, 8vo, 2/  
Euripides, *Hecuba*, edited by C. B. Heberden, 12mo, 2/6  
Wall (A. H.), *A Concise French Grammar*, cr. 8vo, 4/6

## Science.

- Conn (H. W.), *The Method of Evolution*, cr. 8vo, 7/6  
Dye (F.), *A Practical Treatise upon Steam Heating*, 10/ net.  
Fauna of South Africa: Vol. 2, *Rodentia, Chiroptera, Insectivora, Cetacea, and Edentata*, by W. L. Sclater, roy. 8vo (sets only), 30/ net.  
Goldingham (A. H.), *The Design and Construction of Oil Engines*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.  
Perkin (F. M.), *Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Organic and Inorganic*, 8vo, 3/6  
Thompson (S. P.), *Michael Faraday*, cr. 8vo, 2/6  
Wood (J.), *Popular Guide to the Diagnosis of our Common Wild Flowers*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

## General Literature.

- Bates (H.), *The Believing Bishop*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Benham (W. G.), *The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading*, 18/  
Bourget (P.), *Domestic Dramas*, translated by W. Marchant, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Daudet (A.), *My First Voyage: My First Lie*, cr. 8vo, 3/6  
Handley (H.), *The Fatal Opulence of Bishops*, roy. 8vo, 5/  
Hayes (M. H.), *Riding and Hunting*, 8vo, 1s/ net.  
Hewitt (E.), *The Prettiness of Fools*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Ideals in Ireland, edited by Lady Gregory, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Middlemas (J.), *A Wheel of Fire*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Raymond (E.), *The Sun Maid*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Read (C.), *The Aftertaste*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
St. Aubyn (A.), *May Silver*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Tracy (L.), *The Invaders*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Trafford-Taunton (W.), *Marked with a Cipher*, cr. 8vo, 6/  
Tytler (S.), *Rival Claimants*, cr. 8vo, 6/

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Agén (B. d'), *Pinturicchio*, 25fr.  
Bataille (H.), *Têtes et Pensées*, 25fr.  
Bénédict (L.), *Alphonse Legros*, 10fr.  
Fourcaud (L. de), *J. B. Siméon Chardin*, 8fr.  
Kutschmann (T.), *Geschichte der deutschen Illustration vom ersten Auftreten des Formschneittes bis auf die Gegenwart*, 35m.

## Drama.

- Martineche (E.), *La Comedia Espagnole en France*, 3fr. 50.

## Philosophy.

- Goblot (E.), *Le Vocabulaire Philosophique*, 5fr.

## History and Biography.

- Avenel (Vicomte G. d'), *La Noblesse Française sous Richelieu*, 3fr. 50.  
Haussenville (Comte d'), *La Duchesse de Bourgogne*, Vol. 2, 7fr. 50.  
Lacour (P.), *Les Amazones*, 3fr. 50.  
Pieranton (R.), *Le Congrès de Berlin de 1885 et l'État Indépendant du Congo*, 8fr.  
Tableaux de l'Année Tragique: *Anthologie de la Guerre de 1870*, 3fr. 50.

## Philology.

- Bruant (A.), *Dictionnaire Français-Argot*, 10fr.  
Grünbaum (M.), *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Sprach- u. Sagenkunde*, 12m.  
Schwarz (P.), *Umar Ibn Abi Rebi'a: Der Diwan*, Part 1, 16m.

## Science.

- Fayre (L.), *L'Organisation de la Science*, 6fr.  
Vivarez (H.), *Les Phénomènes Électriques et leurs Applications*, 15fr.

## General Literature.

- Champol, *Fleurs d'Or*, 3fr. 50.  
Faguet (E.), *Problèmes Politiques du Temps Présent*, 3fr. 50.  
Gyp, *Le Friquet*, 3fr. 50.  
Lano (P. de) et Gallus (E.), *La Faute de Marthe*, 3fr. 50.  
Meunier (Madame S.), *La Voisine*, 3fr. 50.  
Roany (J. H.), *Le Chemin d'Amour*, 3fr. 50.  
Saint-Aulaire (Comte A. de), *Entre l'Amour et l'Amitié*, 3fr. 50.  
Talmeyr (M.), *La Cité du Sang*, 3fr. 50.  
Tineau (L. de), *Au Coin d'une Dot*, 3fr. 50.

## MR. TERRY'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE '45.

University Club, Edinburgh, January 25th, 1901.

IN the interesting notice of Mr. Terry's book contained in your issue for January 5th reference is made to "Murray's extremely important 'Account of Charge and Discharge respecting Sums of the Prince's in his Possession after the Battle of Culloden,' which must belong to 1748 or 1749." I am in possession of Bishop Forbes's original manuscript copy of this paper, which may have been written out by some eighteenth-century clerk. The manuscript bears no date, but contains the following note in the holograph of Bishop Forbes: "This is a rare and curious paper

taken from the handwriting of John Murray of Broughton, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Sec. to C.P.R., being charge and discharge of money-matters upon, and by, the said Mr. Murray." This document formed part of the Jacobite papers collected by Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, afterwards handed on to Robert Chambers.

I was unfortunately unaware that Mr. Terry had in preparation a bibliography of works relating to the Rebellions, so had no opportunity of sending him a note of the various manuscripts in my possession. These also belonged to the Allanton collection, and are as follows:—

1. The original Commission of John Hay of Cromlix to Provost Davidson of Perth and others. 1715.
2. Account of Capt. David Ferrier, Jacobite Governor of Brechin in 1745. From the Hyndford Papers at Carmichael House.
3. Account of John Selby and Clavering of Berrington, who took part in the risings of 1715 and 1745, by Thomas Selby, 1830. (Chambers papers.)
4. Narrative of Secretary Edgar, by Miss Watson, his grandniece. Montrose, 1842. (Chambers papers.)
5. Account of the Battle of Prestonpans, from the autograph of Duncan McPatrick, properly MacGregor, author of a history of the campaigns in MS., in which campaigns he was an actor from beginning to end. In a note to this manuscript Sir Henry Steuart says: "He was universally esteemed as a man of undoubted probity. He died old at Cuilt, in Balquhider, where he had spent the greater part of his life."
6. Contemporary MS. Account of the Battle of Preston (anonymous).
7. Narrative of Events preceding and after Culloden, by Brigadier James Mackintosh. Sent to General Robertson of Lude in 1807.
8. Narrative of Events after Culloden. Dictated by Graham Bower of Kincaidrum to Sir Henry Steuart.
9. A Short French Account of the Rebellion of 1745, by Prof. Gordon, late of the Scots College at Paris, 1806. Signed.
10. Prince Charles's Retreat and Escape after April 16th, 1746. By Jno. Daniell. Original MS. of an abridged copy of the larger account belonging to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.
11. A Genuine Account of Prince Charles's Wanderings after the Battle of Culloden till his Meeting with Miss Flora McDonald. By E. B. (Edmund Burk of North Uist, who accompanied the Prince in his wanderings.)
12. Narrative by Col. Macalister of the Prince's Wanderings after Culloden. 1795. Col. Macalister's autograph throughout. Signed.
13. Narrative of John McDonald (son of Flora McDonald) regarding the Prince's Wanderings. 1810. Signed.
14. Narrative of General Robertson of Lude, concerning various Leaders in the Rising of 1745. London, 1810. Signed.
15. Account of John Roy Stewart, by J. S. Stewart, of the Accountant's Office. Edinburgh, 1835. (Chambers papers.)
16. The Letters of Mrs. Grant of Laggan to Sir Henry Steuart. 1808.

It is somewhat curious that Mr. Terry has overlooked this last item, which deals almost exclusively with the '45. Mrs. Grant's letters were recently edited by Mr. J. R. N. Macphail, advocate, and published by the Scottish History Society in 1896, vol. xxvi. Mr. Terry's bibliography might also include "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," edited by John Heneage Jesse, 4 vols., 1844-1845. The early letters (in vol. i.) contain some curious references to the trial and execution of political prisoners at Carlisle in 1746 and 1747. C. E. S. CHAMBERS.

## HUCHOWN.

77, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

THE letter printed under this head in your issue of January 26th may be described as learned rather than lucid. Its author, confessing that he does not know whether the *ch* in Huchown is guttural or sibilant, appears to offer two alternative etymologies—viz., from Eoghann if it is guttural, or from Uisdean if it is sibilant. Neither suggestion will stand criticism. In the first place, Eoghann is not really equivalent to Hugh at all; in Latin it should be translated by Eugenius, in English

it is generally phonetically rendered as Ewen. I need only instance the famous Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. The Cameron family traced their descent from Ewen, the son of Ewen, and were known locally as "Sliochd Eoghainn 'ie Eoghainn." Besides, the *ch* in Huchown is sibilant (compare the modern surname Hutchinson), on which ground alone R. M. O. K. must give the preference to his other etymology. Here he is right in connecting Huchown with Uisdean, but, instead of the former being derived from the latter, the reverse is the case. Gaelic wants the sound of *ch* in church, and in names or words borrowed from English turns it into *sd* (pronounced *sh*): thus Richard becomes "Risdeard," Fletcher becomes "Fleisdeir," "coach" becomes *coisde*. Huchown becomes Uisdean in Gaelic, but we are still as far as ever from the origin of Huchown.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

#### BÜRGER'S 'LENORE.'

THE recent publication of Dante Rossetti's translation of Bürger's 'Lenore' has attracted a considerable amount of attention to a ballad which a century ago was "done into English" by nearly every person who knew German. Of the merits or otherwise of the different versions I do not wish to speak, but I venture to think that the following bibliographical list of substantive translations will be found useful. There are probably scores of other translations which have been published in magazines or in collections of poetry, but I believe that this list contains all those which have appeared in separate form in this country. I have made an exception in the case of Taylor's translation, for the very interesting reason that it inspired Sir Walter Scott to translate the ballad himself, and that it was the first literary "performance" of the great novelist. The ballad was originally written and published about 1778, and is said to be based on one in Dutch, of which I know nothing. Dr. Brewer states that 'The Suffolk Miracle' is an old English ballad of the same character. It may be mentioned that *Fraser's Magazine* of May, 1858, contains an interesting paper, by W. D. W., on 'Bürger and his Translators,' and that the introduction by Mr. W. M. Rossetti to his brother's version is both critical and slightly biblio-biographical.

[Brinton, W., M.D.] 1850; no title-page, 21 pp. 12mo, English and German *en regard*. Privately printed by J. E. Adlard, Bartholomew Close.

Bromehead, W. Crawford. 1855, 8vo, Cambridge: Macmillan. Published at 6d.—Macmillan's catalogue is the authority for this entry; no copy appears to be in the British Museum.

Cameron, Julia M. 1847, viii, 37 unpagued pp. 4to; illustrations by D. Macclise, R.A., engraved by John Thompson. London: Longmans. Published at 15s.—This beautiful book, of which each page is decorated with a graceful border, has five large Fuseli-like illustrations and a vignette by Macclise. It is presumably very rare, and access to the British Museum copy can only be had in the Large Room. My copy, the press proof, was found in Mr. Dobell's penny box! It claims to be as literal a translation as is possible, consistent with rhyme and sentiment. Therefore the lines

Tramp, tramp across the land they rode,  
Splash, splash across the sea,

which Taylor first introduced into his version and which Scott embodied in his own translation, are not here. The epoch of the original is also retained, for both Scott and Taylor make the lover a victim of the crusade of Frederick Barbarossa, instead of one of the slain in a war between "the empress and the king."

Oxenford, John. Performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1855, music by G. A. Macfarren.—This version "is written for the music, and has the rare merit of agreeing rhythmically, without exception, syllable for syllable with the German text." The British Museum copy of this is imperfect.

Pye, Henry James. 1796, [4] 17 pp. 4to. London: Printed for the author, and sold by Sampson Low, No. 7, Berwick Street, Soho.—A translation "line by line as near the original as the restraint of versification and the idiom and genius of the different languages would admit." According to the

'D.N.B.' in a notice of W. Taylor, of Norwich, Pye's translation was done in 1782.

Rossetti, D. G. *Circa* 1844-1900. 35 pp. 8vo, including introduction by W. M. Rossetti; the poem itself is printed on one side only.—The original autograph MS., 12 pp. 4to, of this version was sold at Sotheby's on November 26th, 1899, for 26l. 10s. The MS. begins with the following note: "I have retained the German version of the heroine's name, thinking it more suited to the metre than the lengthy English word 'Leonora,' and by far less displeasing to the ear than the stunted and ugly abbreviation 'Lenore.' G. C. R." On the last leaf is the following inscription: "Ricevuto nella metà di Giugno del 1844 qualche giorno dopo che l'amico di anni 16, O poco più tardi di tradurre dal Tedesco, A. Mortara." The preface to the printed edition (Ellis & Elvey, 1900) contains the following information by W. M. Rossetti: "This translation of Bürger's celebrated ballad was made by Dante Gabriel Rossetti in or about June, 1841. He used at that date the signature 'Gabriel Charles Rossetti.' On May 12th of that year he had attained the age of sixteen. This appears to be the first translation of any sort of importance that Dante Rossetti ever undertook." A large-paper edition consisted of twenty-five copies.

Scott, Walter. 1796, as 'William and Ellen.'—This occupies pp. 19-41 of "The Chase" and 'William and Ellen,' two Ballads from the German of G. A. Bürger; printed by Mundell & Son for Manners & Miller, Parliament Square, &c., 4to. The history of this translation is fully detailed in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.'

Spencer, W. R. 1796, pp. [8] 35, fol. with four full-page plates designed by the Right Hon. Lady Diana Beauclerc, Nos. 1, 3, and 4 engraved by Harding, and No. 2 by A. Birrell; four vignettes engraved by Bartolozzi. London: T. Bensley. The German text *en regard*.—This was published at a guinea, and for many years sold at an enhanced price (Horace Walpole's = 2l. 2s.). A special copy was printed on vellum, with the plates taken off on white satin: this copy was sold at Christie's in April, 1804, for 24 guineas; in the North sale, 1819, pt. ii. lot 1243 (presumably the same copy), it realized 3l. 13s. A second edition appeared in 1809. For another edition see under Stanley.

Stanley, J. T., F.R.S., &c. 1793, vii, 13 pp. 8vo; frontispiece after D. Chodowiecki engraved by Harding, with legend from the 'Edda Sæmundar'; headpiece and tailpiece by J. Harding. Preface signed by W. Miller, Old Bond Street, February 8th, 1796.—I have only seen the second edition, which is presumably identical with the first, except that Stanley's name as translator was omitted from the original issue. It appears to have at once achieved an unexpected success, although "the poem is in many respects altered from the original, but more especially towards the end, where the translator, finding or thinking the moral not sufficiently expanded, has added several lines." The quotation on the title-page,

Poetry hath Bubbles, as the water has,  
And these are of them,

occurs in a preface to a collection of his own works which Bürger published in Germany. The translation sold so extremely well that Miller at once set about an *édition de luxe*, which appeared in the same year (1796), with a frontispiece and two other plates and two vignettes by William Blake. It extends to xi, 16 pp. 4to. The original preface is reprinted, and in the 'Advertisement to the Present Edition,' written also by Miller, is embodied a letter from the translator (or adapter), in which he gives his reasons for deviating from the story originally related by Bürger: this letter is dated Bolton Row, April 15, 1796. The German text is also given. In 1799 John Archer, of Dublin, reprinted in 12mo not only the versions of Spencer, Stanley, and H. J. Pye, but also a version "after the manner of the old English ballad, and the original German," all four of which are separately pagged.

Taylor, William, of Norwich.—This translation was first printed in the *Monthly Magazine*, March, 1796, pp. 135-7, and in the same issue there is a short article, 'Some Account of Bürger,' by the translator of Goethe's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' (i.e., William Taylor).

[Whewell, Rev. W., D.D.] 1858. Two verse translations; 39 pp. 8vo.—One of these versions was originally published in 'Verse Translations from the German,' by W. Whewell, in 1847. The two English versions are *en regard*, with the German text at the foot of each page. Published at 1s. Cambridge: Macmillan.

Bürger's 'Lenore' has occasioned very many parodies, the earliest of which was entitled 'Miss Kitty,' and appeared at Edinburgh in 1797; whilst the most elaborate was published by R. Bentley in 1849, an oblong quarto of 39 pages, entitled 'The Bürger and

Brighton Lenora; or, Romance versus Railway,' by J. W. Warre Tyndale, illustrated by K. A. Drake. W. ROBERTS.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 21st ult. and following days books from the libraries of R. H. H. Peare and others, among which were the following: Grimm's Popular Stories, illustrated by Cruikshank (soiled), 1823-6, 20l. 5s. Pictures of the Fancy going to a Fight at Moulsey-Hurst, by J. R. Cruikshank, coloured panorama, 1819, 9l. 15s. Bunyan's Grace Abounding, first edition, 1666, 7l. Hodgson's Northumberland, 13l. Reformacion des Bayrischen Landrecht in 1518, 8l. 10s. Smith's Virginia (imperfect), 1624, 11l. 5s. Angas's South Australia, illustrated, 1847, 10l. Sporting Magazine, 28 vols., various, 1793-1815, 25l. 10s. Franklin's Cato Major, Philadelphia, 1744, 14l. Palestine Exploration Fund's Publications (35), 23l. Percy Society's Publications, complete set, 10l. 15s. Ray Society's Publications, 59 vols., 14l. 10s. Boccaccio, Decamerone, 3 vols., 1768, with painted views on fore-edges, 9l. 10s. Grumble on Deer-Stalking, 1888, 7l. 15s. Dean Sage's The Ristigouche, 1888, 28l. 10s. Sir R. C. Hoare's Original Views in Tuscany, Antiquities of the Via Latina, Tour to the Island of Elba, &c., 160 original drawings, 13l. 18s. Swift's Gulliver, 1726, 7l. Moore's Lepidoptera of Ceylon, 1880-7, 10l. Costumes of the British Army, 1812, 30l. Doubleday and Westwood, Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, 1846-52, 12l. 5s. Loggan, Oxonia et Cantabrigia Illustrata, 14l. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, Painting in North Italy, 2 vols., 8l. 5s. D. G. Rossetti's Poems, first edition, large paper, 1810, 13l. Letarouilly, Edifices de Rome Moderne, 1840-74, 12l. 10s. Pierce Egan's Life in London, 2 vols., n.d., 10l. 5s. Surtees's Jorrocks's Jaunts, 1843, 27l. 15s.

#### Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. announce that they have made arrangements for the publication of a life of the late Bishop of London. It will be written by Mrs. Creighton, who will be much obliged if any persons who have letters from the bishop will kindly lend them to her. If they are forwarded to Mrs. Creighton, at Fulham Palace, S.W., she will return them in due course. Bishop Creighton had many occasional correspondents, who wrote to him seeking advice or information on many subjects, and it is much hoped that letters may be forthcoming from this source as well as from the bishop's regular correspondents. It is believed that materials exist for a volume of essays and addresses on literary subjects and for a volume on Church affairs. This last may probably be issued under the title of 'The Church and the Nation.' A volume of sermons will probably also be published.

MR. HENRY LUCY has completed his diary of the late Parliament, supplementing earlier volumes going back to 1874. 'The Diary of the Unionist Parliament, 1895-1900,' will be published this month by Mr. Arrowsmith. It will be illustrated by over half a hundred sketches of the principal members of both Houses from the portfolio of Mr. E. T. Reed, an arrangement made possible by the permission of the proprietors of *Punch*.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has undergone a serious operation, but we are glad to hear that he is making progress to the satisfaction of his medical attendants.



THERE is now no reason why the long-expected 'Life and Letters' of Lord Beaconsfield should be delayed. The work was practically brought to a conclusion by its author, Lord Rowton, some time since, and the materials, so far as they can be utilized, are complete. The publishers are the firm who issued Beaconsfield's own writings.

The first volume of Messrs. Funk & Wagnall's 'Jewish Encyclopædia' is now nearly ready for publication. The whole work is to be completed in twelve volumes, each being about the size of a volume of Messrs. A. & C. Black's 'Encyclopædia Biblica.' A large number of well-known American and European scholars have arranged to contribute articles, and there will be abundance of pictorial illustrations.

THE death is announced on Tuesday last of the well-known preacher the Rev. H. R. Haweis, who edited *Cassell's Magazine*, and wrote for the *Echo* and in other quarters in a style, perhaps, more popular than judicious. He was also the author of several books, chiefly on musical and ecclesiastical subjects, which attracted attention by their occasional incisiveness, but are hardly likely to survive.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish shortly a volume of papers on 'Oxford in the Eighteenth Century,' by the late John Richard Green. The majority of these papers first appeared in the *Oxford Chronicle* many years ago, and are now republished under the supervision of Mrs. Green.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has in preparation a true romance by Mr. John Laurence Lambe, which is founded upon the career of Detcho Boytcheff, A.D.C. to the late Princess of Bulgaria. The Boytcheff trial, which created such a sensation in 1897, was hailed at the time as an extraordinary and original subject for fiction. The author, who writes from personal knowledge of the country and people, in the first part deals with the romantic childhood of the hero and the history of his patron, Prince Alexander of Battenberg; in the second, with Boytcheff's love for the singer Anna Szimon and the tragedy to which it led.

PROF. SKEAT has been adding to Dr. Furnivall's 'Birthday Book' some ingenious Chaucerian lines which are described as "In Honorem F. J. F. (A.D. 1900)." (From MS. Harl. 7334, fol. 999, back), from which we select the following extracts:—

A Clerk ther was of Cauntebrigge also,  
That unto rowing haddè longe y-go.  
Of thinnè shidès wolde he shippès makè,  
And he was nat right fat, I undertakè.  
And whan his ship he wrought had attè fullè,  
Right gladly up the river wolde he pullè,  
And eek returne as blithly as he wentè.  
Him rekkèd nevere that the sonne him brentè,  
Ne stinted he his cours for reyn ne snowè;  
It was a joyè for to seen him rowè!  
Yit was him lever, in his shelles newè,  
Six oldè textès, clad in greenish hewè,  
Of Chaucer and his oldè poesyè  
Than ale, or wyn of Lepe, or Malvoisyè.  
And therwithal he wex a filosofre.....

Dr. Furnivall worked and stored materials many a year:—

Til, attè lastè, from the noble pressè  
Of Clarendoun, at Oxenforde, I gessè,  
Cam stalking forth the Gretè Dictionarie  
That no man wel may pinche at ne contrarie.  
But for to tellen alle his quintè gerès,  
They wolden occupye wel seven yerès;

Therefore I passe as lightly as I may;  
Ne speke I of his hatte or his array,  
Ne how his berd by every wind was shakè.  
When as, for hete, his hat he wolde of takè.  
Souning in Erly English was his spechè,  
"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly techè."

THE Wyclif Society, having issued its volume for 1900—Part II. of Wyclif's treatise 'De Civili Dominio,' edited by Dr. J. Loserth, Professor of History in the University of Gratz—has now in type its volume for 1901, a very difficult metaphysical treatise, Wyclif's 'De Actibus Animæ,' edited by Mr. M. H. Dziewicki, of Cracow, who has added very full side-notes, making the work intelligible to the ordinary student.

WE hear of a piece of valuable evidence which has escaped attention in the recent correspondence about Barbour's 'Bruce.' The MS. 'Book of Cupar' (Adv. Lib. MS. 35, 1, 7), being a copy of the revised edition written before 1449 of Abbat Bower's 'Scotichronicon,' mentions in its account of Bannockburn (ff. 332-3) that Bruce, who was in the habit of comforting his followers with stories of kings, of the Maccabees, and of illustrious men who with a few overcame multitudes, on that occasion cited the first book of Maccabees ("illud primi Machabeorum") concerning the Syrian Seron. Specially quoted by Bower are the verses "Ipsi veniunt" and "Nos vero pugnabimus pro animabus" (1 Maccab. iii. 20, 21), which are at once detected in the address of Bruce as given by Barbour ('Bruce,' xii. 237, 238, 245, 246, 247, 248, 251). The address includes the much-discussed appeal not to be greedy for plunder till after the battle ('Bruce,' xii. 305-11), also found, very nearly word for word, in 1 Maccab. iv. 17-18, "Non concupiscitis spolia," &c. So much for Judas Maccabæus, a frequent hero with the author of the 'Bruce.' Judas, indeed, is drawn upon for Bruce's very first battle-speech (1 Maccab. iii. 18, 19; 'Bruce,' ii. 330, 332). But who were the other illustrious men whose example is recorded to have been adduced by King Robert? The eleven "duk-peris" in the romance of worthy Ferumbras were plainly of the number ('Bruce,' iii. 13). Scipio in the Hannibal story ('Bruce,' iii. 207) presumably was so also. Most conspicuous type of all was Tydeus ('Bruce,' vi. 181), but of him it is the poet, not the king, who speaks. The words of Judas Maccabæus, so poetically recognized in France and Scotland as fit for use on the battlefield by illustrious personages from Alexander the Great down to Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, have evidently had a literary history of their own.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, the well-known writer on Celtic matters, which occurred at Bournemouth on January 25th. The deceased gentleman was a diligent worker in the antiquarian field of the Highlands, and possessed much quaint and old-world information regarding Highland families and clans. In one of his most recent works, his 'History of the Clan Chattan,' he distinguished himself by making an attack on Stevenson for his treatment of Lord Braxfield in 'Weir of Hermiston.'

MORE than twenty-seven years ago the

Rev. John Faulkner Potts began the self-imposed task of preparing a concordance to the voluminous theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. In 1888 the first volume was published, in London, by the Swedenborg Society, followed by four others, in 1890, 1893, 1895, and 1898, comprising an aggregate of about 4,800 closely printed small quarto pages. The completion of the text has just been announced; and this, supplemented by a brief appendix of hitherto omitted passages and a Latin-English vocabulary—forming the sixth and final volume of the work—will shortly appear.

No one will grudge Sir John Robinson a well-merited rest from his labours of more than fifty years. Still the world of journalism will be the poorer for a notable figure associated with some of the most successful enterprise of our times. Best known for his achievements in securing brilliant war correspondence, he will also be gratefully remembered for his organization of the fund for the French poor in the Franco-German War. He was appointed manager of the *Daily News* in 1868, and his accession to power was quickly marked by an improvement in the position and prospects of the paper. The judicious step, which followed immediately after, of lowering its price from threepence to one penny, resulted in a great increase in its circulation. From 1886 down to 1895 Sir John occupied the double position of editor and manager; but in the latter year the two posts were again separated, and since then he has been responsible only for the managing side of the work. Sir John will occupy his leisure by writing his reminiscences.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE has almost completed a novel which introduces the fall of Louis Philippe and the sack of the Tuileries.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS will shortly publish a new and important volume of poems by Mrs. Hamilton King.

THE price (70s.) paid at Messrs. Sotheby's on Wednesday for a copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering,' 1815, is out of all proportion to what the book has hitherto realized. As a matter of fact, the first issue of this novel, in the original boards and uncut, is almost as scarce as 'Waverley,' of which a copy in April, 1899, sold for 150s. The original autograph MS. of 'Guy Mannering' was sold at Evans's on August 19th, 1831, and was purchased by Thorpe, the bookseller, for 27l. 10s., though it wanted only one leaf to complete it.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER has found an able successor in the Chair of Comparative Philology at Oxford in the person of Dr. Joseph Wright, the projector of the 'Dialect Dictionary.' Dr. Wright will naturally carry his subject along classical and neo-classical lines, rather than on the Oriental-Aryan lines favoured by his predecessor.

THE authorities at the Cambridge University Press have appointed Mr. Leonard Whibley, of Pembroke, as assistant secretary. Mr. Whibley has already had some experience with Messrs. Methuen in the technicalities of publishing.

A NEW lectureship in the Celtic languages has been established, on the foundation of

Dr. Kelly McCallum, in Glasgow University. Dr. Magnus Maclean, the first lecturer, has already begun his duties.

MESSRS. DOWNEY & Co. announce the publication of a new illustrated edition of the best detective stories by Gaboriau. Six volumes will be issued, at the rate of one a fortnight, from the first week in February onwards.

THE first public meeting of the newly established Headmasters' Association for Scotland was held last Saturday in the Edinburgh High School. A resolution was passed declaring the "merit certificate" examination unsuitable for regulating promotion in Scottish secondary schools.

THE admission of women students to the German universities has had a noteworthy and, in the main, satisfactory development. Their number already exceeds one thousand, of whom more than four hundred are studying at Berlin.

M. FRÉDÉRIC MASSON, who is said by the French papers to be one of the candidates for the chair at the Institute vacated by the late Duc de Broglie, is about to continue his exhaustive Napoleonic studies by a volume entitled 'Joséphine Répudiée.' This has been in preparation for some considerable time, and is said to be as careful as his two previous books, 'Joséphine de Beauharnais' and 'Joséphine Impératrice et Reine.'

ONE of the lesser lights of literary Paris has just died in the person of Madame Pauline Caro, at the age of sixty-seven. She was the widow of the distinguished member of the French Academy, M. Elme Caro, who died in 1887. Madame Caro's first story, 'Le Pêché de Madeleine,' appeared in 1864 in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the pen-name of P. Albane, and was a great success; it was attributed, among others, to Madame de Bernis and to Madame Piscatory. It appeared in book form in 1865, and a new edition was issued in 1872. It was followed by several other volumes signed simply by "l'auteur du Pêché de Madeleine": 'Flamen,' 1866; 'Histoire de Souci,' 1868; and 'Les Nouvelles Amours de Hermann et Dorothee,' 1873. The real name was disclosed in 1891, appearing on the title-page of 'Amour de Jeune Fille.'

M. PROSPER OLIVIER LISSAGARAY, who died on Saturday last, was one of the numerous band of stormy petrels prominent in French literary life of the last half century. He was born at Auch (Gers) November 24th, 1838, and when quite young visited America. In 1868 he conducted with success a series of conferences "d'enseignement libre," in the Rue de la Paix, and founded the *Revue des Cours Littéraires*. He took an active part in the war of 1870, and in one of his journals, *L'Action*, demanded the suppression of all journals which opposed the Commune. After the war he lived in England for some years. He returned in 1880, and founded *La Bataille*, which was repudiated by the revolutionary socialist party of which he was nominally a member: after a stormy career this journal ceased to appear in 1885. In addition to 'Alfred de Musset devant la Jeunesse,' which appeared in 1864, M. Lissagaray published 'Jacques Bonhomme,' 1870; 'Les Huit Journées de Mai

derrière les Barricades,' 1871; 'La Vision de Versailles,' 1873; and 'Rouge et Noir,' in three parts, 1874.

THE death of Victor Balaguer, the "Minister of Spain," as he has been called, on account of his poems in Limousin dialect, is announced from Madrid. Balaguer, who was born at Barcelona in 1824, was a many-sided man. He was at one time Archivist and Professor of History at Barcelona, but subsequently he took up politics. He wrote several novelettes, of which 'Don Juan de Serrallonga' was the most popular, and a number of historical plays, some of which still hold the stage. Balaguer's most important work was the 'Historia Política y Literaria de los Trovadores.' He was also the author of various books dealing with the history of Catalonia and Aragon, and edited a collection of legends and ballads.

ROBERT ZELLE, at one time chief burgomaster of Berlin, whose death in his seventy-second year is announced, was the author of several manuals on Prussian law which are still valued as reference books.

THE work of the Prussian Historical Institute at Rome seems likely to come to an end for lack of funds, the second period of four years during which the Emperor had granted its members a subsidy having expired. It has made a good many documents referring to Prussian history in the Roman libraries more accessible by means of excerpts and indexes, and by its publication of the Nuncial reports from 1530. The Pope gave valuable assistance to the Institute by placing at its disposal the MSS. in the Vatican.

THE German Emperor has shown his appreciation of literature by naming a street in Berlin after Freiligrath. The act is the more deserving of attention, considering the poet's political principles.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Report on the Charities of Coniscliffe, in the county of Durham (1*d.*).

## SCIENCE

### ASTRONOMICAL LITERATURE.

*William Herschel and his Work.* By James Sime. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—This book is one of an excellent series of biographical studies, edited by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, under the title "The World's Epoch-Makers," twenty-eight of which are already announced as issued or in preparation. Probably many will share our first impression that another life of William Herschel was scarcely needed; but any such impression is likely to be removed by a perusal of the work before us. Mr. Sime's aim has been, as far as possible, to enable the great astronomer of whose life he treats to tell the story of his scientific achievements in his own way, recording the outlook as it appeared to him from time to time, and narrating the interesting details of the patient and persevering labour by which he succeeded in effecting a complete revolution in our knowledge of the sidereal heavens. For although Herschel's first leap into notoriety was by the discovery of a body which greatly enlarged the extent of the planetary system, and though he did give attention to lunar, and still more to solar phenomena, it is on his labours, studies, and surveys in the regions of space beyond our own system that the most enduring monument to his fame is built. Our present author furnishes his readers with a very interesting account of the early life of Herschel, and of the diffi-

culties with which he had to contend whilst uniting the struggle for bread with his exertions in the cause of science. A large portion of this is derived from the incomplete journal of his faithful sister and coadjutor Caroline; but other matters, particularly his visit to Italy, are taken from his own relation to friends, when his memory seems to have become somewhat indistinct. It is pleasing to read that his first taste for astronomy was derived from the conversation and instruction in the constellations of his own father. The neglected education of his sister seems to have been chiefly the fault of the mother; but the trials of Caroline's early life, caused partly by the selfishness of her eldest brother Jacob, intensified her affection for William (twelve years older than herself), who invited her to come to him at Bath, with the view of obtaining her assistance in his musical engagements. At one time it seemed possible that this might lead to a brilliant career for herself; but it turned out otherwise, and she became her brother's devoted assistant in his astronomical study, as well as in the very exacting mechanical work without which the other could not have been undertaken. Her own labours and cometary discoveries (the fruits of systematic search) we need not here dwell upon. Probably not many of the thousands who are familiar with the name of Herschel are aware that he was nearly forty when he made the first of his observations which were published. These were of the variable star commonly called Mira Ceti; the paper containing them, and another on the heights of the mountains in the moon, were read before the Royal Society on May 11th, 1780, being presented by his friend Dr. William Watson, Jun. In the following spring he made his memorable discovery of the planet afterwards called Uranus, which led to his election into the Royal Society and the conferment of a pension as King's Astronomer by George III., in consequence of which he removed to Datchet, and subsequently to Slough, in order to be near Windsor. The income allowed him, however, was not sufficient for his objects in the extension of science, so that he had to supplement it by the construction of reflecting telescopes for sale, in which he gained great success, as his method of grinding the specula for them was a secret. The results obtained in his long night watches led to royal grants for the improvement of his instruments. The twenty-foot reflector (the speculum of which was nearly nineteen inches in diameter) was ready for use in 1788; his crowning achievement, the greater forty-foot, with mirror four feet in diameter, was completed in the following year. A figure of this mighty instrument, with the motto "Quicquid nitet notandum," is impressed on the seal of the Astronomical Society, of which William Herschel was the first president; and his last paper, on the places of some double stars, appeared in the first volume of their *Memoirs*. In the year, however, of its publication (1822) its great author died, on August 25th, after having been in feeble health (partly, no doubt, the result of his exhausting labours) for a considerable time. His widow (he had married in 1788) survived him for nearly ten years; his faithful sister and assistant, thinking she should soon follow him, made a great mistake, which she afterwards regretted, by returning to her native Hanover, where she died on January 9th, 1848. The great telescope was taken down at the end of 1839, but its fitness for use had ceased many years before that: the speculum is kept in the hall of the house still held by members of the Herschel family at Slough. Sir William Herschel was buried at St. Laurence, Upton, the old parish church of Slough (St. Mary's was built long afterwards), where a mural tablet contains his epitaph in Latin. All students of astronomy must feel an abiding interest in his career, and most of them will find much fresh information respecting it in the work before us, in which the



story of his life is told with great freshness and vigour.

**A Primer of Astronomy.** By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is one of the "Cambridge Science Primers." There is no need for a long notice of a work on this subject by Sir Robert Ball. Suffice it to say that the one before us cannot fail to be of great interest to a large number of readers, dealing as it does in an attractive way with the knowledge which has been acquired of the heavenly bodies, whilst the numerous illustrations are of the highest class. One is of the spotted sun, from a photograph taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on February 13th, 1892; another of the full moon (indicating by name its principal features) as photographed at the Lick Observatory in California; and there are also beautiful reproductions of photographs of Saturn, of comets, and of stellar regions and nebulae, by Prof. Barnard, formerly of the Lick, now of the Yerkes Observatory. Probably none of the planets inspires more general interest than Mars, on account of his comparative proximity to the earth (Venus occasionally comes somewhat nearer, but at these times the illuminated part of her surface is turned almost wholly from us) and the suggestions which have been put forward with regard to his possessing inhabitants on his ruddy surface. However, though there is similarity to our earth, there are also several essential points of difference. Mars has an atmosphere, but it must be much less dense than that which surrounds our globe and supports life upon it. This is shown by the very fact that we are able to see distinctly the various features upon his surface. An observer, looking at our earth from the same distance at which we contemplate Mars, would have great difficulty, in consequence of the obstruction offered by our atmosphere, in obtaining any very clear idea as to the positions of the great terrestrial oceans or the trend of the various continents. Also it would seem probable that the amount of water on Mars is very much smaller than that on our earth. It was formerly thought that the parts of the surface which seem dark (as distinct from the larger ruddy portions) were seas or oceans of water. But recent observations have shown the existence of definite marks in the former which are incompatible with this supposition.

"It now seems much more probable that the dark regions are places in which, owing to the presence of water, fertility has been given to the soil. The contrast between these dark tints and the ruddy hues of the other parts of the planet would be explained by admitting that the latter are deserts, devoid of vegetation or water."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that all parts of this volume are in Sir Robert's usual vigorous and interesting style, whilst the information is thoroughly abreast of the latest research.

**Vol. VIII. Part II. of the *Annals of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope***, recently published under the direction of Sir David Gill, His Majesty's Astronomer there, contains the results of some important and interesting researches on stellar parallax made with the new heliometer, which is of 7-in. aperture, and specially adapted for the purpose. It was constructed by Messrs. Repsold in 1887, and brought into use in the following year, a full description of it being given in vol. vi. of the '*Annals*.' The observations on which the investigations now before us were founded were obtained by Sir David Gill and his assistants, and relate to seventeen stars, but we have only space here to refer to a few of the most conspicuous. Rigel, or  $\beta$  Orionis, has the distinction of yielding a parallax of  $0''.00$ —i.e., it is too small to be even thus measured. For Sirius, the brightest of all the fixed stars, it is satisfactory to find that the result obtained with the new instrument agrees very closely with that determined with the former; it amounts to  $0''.37$ .

The next brightest star to Sirius is Canopus, or  $\alpha$  Argus, which is never visible in this country, but is brighter than any star in the northern hemisphere. For this Dr. Elkin obtained with the old heliometer a parallax of only  $0''.03$ , with probable error also  $0''.03$ , so that it practically seems to amount to nothing. As Miss Clerke remarks in her '*System of the Stars*' (of which we are glad to hear that a second edition is in preparation), this implies that the distance of Canopus is so great that its light would require sixty-five years to reach us, and that its brightness is equal to at least that of 2,500 suns like ours; the only alternative to such a conclusion being that both the reference-stars employed by Dr. Elkin in his observations are physically connected with the brilliant object apparently near them. Sir David Gill has, however, now made another determination with the new heliometer, using other comparison-stars, and finds that "Canopus has no proper motion or parallax relative either to the comparison-stars employed by Dr. Elkin or to those employed by myself." In colour the light of this star is white, like that of Sirius, with a tendency to blue. For Fomalhaut, or  $\alpha$  Piscis Australis, Sir David obtains a parallax of  $0''.13$ , as he does also for  $\beta$  Hydri, a star only about twelve degrees from the South Pole and of almost exactly the same brightness as  $\beta$  Ursæ Majoris. All the other results here described are small, except that Mr. De Sitter has found for a small star in the constellation Columba (which has the largest known proper motion of any star in the heavens) a parallax amounting to  $0''.31$ , which is nearly as large as that of Sirius.

#### CHEMICAL NOTES.

IN his very interesting lecture on 'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Century,' at the Royal Institution on January 18th, Prof. Dewar referred to the experiments that have led him to the conviction that he had not, as he at one time thought, liquefied helium. The gas he then dealt with proves to be a mixture of helium with some other gas or gases which can be liquefied; but pure helium has not yet been obtained in a liquid form. When liquid helium can be prepared in any quantity, we may hope to get down to temperatures lower than any obtained with hydrogen, and approaching closely to the absolute zero. If the rarity of the former is considered, and the great labour and expense involved in liquefying hydrogen, in all probability an easier task, Prof. Dewar did not seem to take a hopeful view as to the prospect of helium being liquefied in his time; those, however, who recall what he has already accomplished will not despair of seeing him cope successfully with this last of the "permanent gases."

According to Prof. Fittica, phosphorus can be converted into arsenic and antimony when it is oxidized by means of ammonium nitrate and carbonate and potassium nitrite. To arsenic he assigns the formula  $PN_2O_3$ , to antimony the formula  $P_2N_2O_3$ . These experiments have been repeated by other chemists, but they have not succeeded in obtaining either arsenic or antimony from samples of phosphorus free from those substances; at present, therefore, there seems to be no valid ground for doubting the elementary nature of arsenic and antimony.

Matignon has made the interesting observation that the rare earth metals neodymium, praseodymium, and samarium are capable of combining directly with hydrogen, the necessary condition being that the metal shall be set free from one of its compounds in the presence of the gas. This he effected by heating the oxide of one or other of the metals with metallic magnesium in an atmosphere of hydrogen. If the liberation of the metal is carried out in an atmosphere of nitrogen, the nitride of the metal is obtained; and in similar

manner nitrides of thorium, cerium, and lanthanum have been prepared.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Jan. 23.—Mr. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. Armstrong, A. B. E. Blackburn, and J. Allen Howe were elected Fellows.—The President, having requested all those present to rise from their seats, said: "I feel sure that the Fellows will desire to express their deep sense of the grievous loss which this nation has sustained in the death of our late beloved and most gracious sovereign by assenting to the immediate adjournment of the meeting." The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—Jan. 16.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. M. Leake exhibited a new form of rocking microtome, designed to cut perfectly flat sections.—Dr. Hebb said it seemed to remedy the defects of the ordinary Cambridge rocker; it appeared to be easily manipulated, and was very stable and solid in construction.—The President said Mr. Leake had taken great pains to bring this instrument to perfection, and it appeared to be very efficient.—Dr. Hebb read the Report of the Council for the year 1900, and Mr. Vezev, the Treasurer, read the annual statement of accounts and balance-sheet.—The President announced that the whole of the Fellows nominated for officers and Council had been duly elected. He congratulated the Society upon the improved conditions indicated in the Report. The library had been gone through carefully, and much that was useless was eliminated. Their thanks were due to Mr. Radley for the great pains he had taken in preparing the Card Catalogue. Their collection of instruments had also been put into excellent order. He congratulated the Fellows upon the state of their funds. The President then read the annual address, which consisted chiefly of an interesting epitome of the life and work of John Ellis—known in his time as "Coralline Ellis."—Mr. A. D. Michael said the President had unearthed one of those attractive by-paths of science which, when brought to light, so often proved to contain lessons which all might learn with advantage. Ellis, originally attracted by the picturesque side of the subject, was gradually drawn on towards the scientific side, and then endeavoured to turn that scientific knowledge to the benefit of the human race. There was no field of research more enticing than that borderland which lies between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the steps by which the existing knowledge on this subject had been acquired were of the greatest interest. From the growth of knowledge the gap between the lowly hydrozoa and the highly organized polyzoa seemed a wide one, but the keen insight into nature shown by the man or men who first appreciated the differences between these very similar groups of creatures went far to show how great an observer Ellis really was.

**PHYSICAL.**—Jan. 25.—Mr. T. H. Blakesley, V.P. in the chair.—It was decided to forward a note of condolence to His Majesty the King. The ordinary business of the meeting was postponed.

**COLONIAL INSTITUTE.**—Jan. 29.—Sir George T. Goldie in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Rev. A. C. Buss (Cyprus), Mr. J. K. C. Chesshire, Dr. G. L. Galpin (Cape Colony), Mr. L. B. Harris (Transvaal), Mr. D. M. Jacobs (Rhodesia), Mr. G. H. Leeson (Natal), Dr. G. Murray (Transvaal), Mr. R. B. Nash (Rhodesia), Lieut.-Col. T. C. Peakman (Kimberley Light Horse), Mr. J. G. Scott (Burma), and Mr. H. L. Way.—An address of condolence on the death of her late Majesty was unanimously adopted.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture III, Prof. G. Aitchison.  
— Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.  
— London Institution, 5.—'The Economic Future of Japan,' Mr. A. Dugoy (Travers Lecture).  
— Society of Engineers, 7.—President's Address.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture IV, Mr. J. Liberty Todd. (Cantor Lecture).  
**Tues.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture III, Prof. J. A. Ewing.  
— Zoological, 8.—'The Mammals of the Balearic Islands,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas. 'The Structure of the Horny Excrecence known as the Bonnet of the Southern Right Whale (*Ballæna australis*),' Dr. W. G. Ridewood. 'A List of the Batrachians and Reptiles obtained by Dr. Donaldson Smith in Somaliland in 1899,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger.  
**Wed.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Government and People of China,' Lecture II, Prof. R. K. Douglas.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.  
— Archaeological Institute, 4.—'The Natural Forms which have suggested some of the Commonest Implements of Stone, Bone, and Wood,' Prof. T. McKenry Hughes. 'Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome,' Dr. S. Russell Forbes.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Experiences of Motor Bicycles,' Mr. J. Pennell.  
— Geological, 8.—'The Origin of the Donnull Ralse, Lake District,' Mr. R. D. Oldham. 'The Structure and Affinities of the Rhetic Plant *Naiadites*, Miss Igera B. J. Sollas.  
— British Archaeological Association, 9.—'Some Recently Discovered Earthworks and a Roman Encampment at Cottesham, Cambridgeshire,' Rev. E. White.

- TRINA Royal Institution, 2.—'Society in France before the Revolution,' Lecture I., Rev. H. G. Graham.  
 — Royal Academy, 4.—'St. Peter's, Rome,' Lecture IV., Prof. G. Alchison.  
 — Royal, 4.  
 — London Institution, 6.—'The Moorish Empire,' Mr. Budgett Meakin.  
 — Chemical, 8.—'Ballot for Fellows: 'The Action of Hydrogen Bromide on Carbohydrates,' Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and Miss Mildred Gostling; 'Note on a Method of comparing the Affinity-Values of Acids,' Messrs H. J. H. Fenton and H. O. Jones; 'Organic Derivatives of Phosphorus Chloride, and the Space Configuration of the Valencies of Phosphorus,' Mr. K. M. Caven; 'Synthetical Work with Sodamide Derivatives,' 'Note on Two Molecular Compounds of Acetamide,' and 'Diacetamide: a New Method of Preparation,' Dr. A. W. Titherley.  
 — Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Limb,' Prof. A. Thomson.  
 — Physical, 5.—President's Address; 'A Mica Belton Grating,' Prof. R. W. Wood.  
 — Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Power-Gas and Large Gas-Engines for Central Stations.'  
 — Geologists' Association, 8.  
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'History and Progress of Aërial Locomotion,' Prof. G. H. Bryan.  
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay,' Lecture I., Mr. F. Corder.

### Science Gossip.

THE lectures at the Royal Institution, which have been discontinued on account of the general mourning, will be resumed on Tuesday, February 5th, when Prof. J. A. Ewing will deliver his third lecture on 'Practical Mechanics (experimentally treated): First Principles and Modern Illustrations.' On February 6th Prof. R. K. Douglas will deliver his second lecture on the 'Government and People of China,' and the next day the Rev. Henry G. Graham the first of three lectures on 'Society in France before the Revolution.' On February 9th Mr. F. Corder will begin a course of three lectures on 'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay, with Musical Illustrations.' The Friday evening discourse on February 8th will be delivered by Prof. G. H. Bryan on the 'History and Progress of Aërial Locomotion.' Prof. Ewing's final lecture on 'Practical Mechanics' is fixed for Monday, February 25th.

THE Palæontographical Society has recently published its fifty-fourth annual volume, consisting of parts of monographs on the Carboniferous Cephalopods by Dr. A. H. Foord, the Carboniferous Lamellibranchs by Dr. W. Hind, and the Cretaceous Lamellibranchs by Mr. H. Woods. From the report of the Council for 1900 we learn that the Society is in a very satisfactory financial condition. Since its foundation in 1847 it has spent 34,882l. on the publication of monographs on British fossils. The first part of a long-expected work on Graptolites by Prof. Lapworth, with the assistance of Miss Elles and Miss Wood, is announced to appear in the next volume.

A LETTER from Göteborg in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Nordenskjöld has applied to the Government for a grant of 30,000 kronen in order to carry out his projected South Pole expedition upon a wider scale than was originally planned. The total cost is estimated at 115,000 kronen, towards which 75,000 kronen have already been subscribed. He is anxious to winter in the Antarctic Zone and study in union with the English and German expeditions meteorological questions, and especially the magnetism of the earth.

THE venerable Swedish botanist Prof. J. G. Agardh died at Lund last week, in his eighty-seventh year. From 1834 to 1879 he held the Chair of Botany in the university of that town. His principal work, 'Species, Genera, et Ordines Algarum,' appeared in successive volumes from 1848 to 1880. His first work, on the Algæ of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, was published at Paris sixty years ago.

THE planet Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 19th inst., and be visible in the evening during the second half of the month, situated in the constellation Aquarius. Venus is now in Sagittarius, and will in the course of a few days pass into Capricornus, rising about an hour before the sun. Mars is very brilliant this month, situated in the constellation Leo. He

will be at opposition to the sun on the 22nd. Jupiter is a morning star, and Saturn is a short distance due east of him in the constellation Sagittarius. The latter planet is now apparently almost exactly half-way between Jupiter and Venus.

FOUR more small planets were discovered last month (January 16th, 17th, and 18th) by Prof. Max Wolf at Königstuhl, Heidelberg, that on the 17th with the assistance of Herr Carnera.

MR. LYNN has in the press a new (tenth) edition of his 'Celestial Motions, a Handy Book of Astronomy.' The work has hitherto been published by Mr. Stanford, but, in consequence of recent alterations in the business arrangements of that firm, the publication is now transferred to Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., who are also the publishers of Prof. D. P. Todd's 'Stars and Telescopes,' in which Mr. Lynn's little work is incorporated, with very extensive additions. Mr. Lynn's 'Remarkable Comets' and 'Remarkable Eclipses' will also be in the hands of Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

PROF. KREUTZ publishes in No. 3682 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the result of his calculation of the orbit of comet c, 1900 (discovered by Giacobini on December 20th), by which it appears that it is moving in an ellipse with a period of about seven years, so that it should return near the end of 1907.

### FINE ARTS

*Giorgione.* By Herbert Cook, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

WHEN a book appears in which all the ideas about a great artist which have been gradually accumulated by the combined researches of critics for the last fifty years are suddenly reversed—when an artist whose works have been reduced to a small number of exquisite masterpieces is announced as responsible for nearly fifty works, most of them of second-rate artistic value—one is disposed to think either that the author is a man gifted with astonishing originality, and able to introduce a new harmony into our ideas by looking at the facts from a new standpoint, or that he is a reckless sensation-monger, determined at all costs to say something new and startling upon an old and often-treated subject. And yet we believe that neither of these views will explain this perplexing and curious work. For Mr. Cook persuades us from the very outset of his absolute good faith; his manner is throughout reserved and temperate; he shows an intimate study of, and respectful admiration for, the works of his predecessors. He presents his sensational and revolutionary views without any vehemence of temper, without assuming any dogmatic air. He himself has evidently no other object in view than the discovery of truth in a difficult and much-disputed problem, and his only desire is that the truth shall be acknowledged, whether it coincides with his own views or not. Nothing could be better than the mental attitude which the book displays throughout. Nor are Mr. Cook's strange ideas the result of ignorance. He is a master of all the literature of his subject, and he has evidently examined the original authorities, the pictures themselves, with scrupulous care. But we fear, false as any suggestion of charlatanism would be in respect of this study, the other hypothesis of the discovery of a new and illuminating

standpoint is equally remote from the truth. If any one to whom the mood of a picture reveals itself readily, who is instantly placed by a work of art in a particular attitude to life and to the artist, will turn over the leaves of Mr. Cook's book and look at the reproductions—reproductions of pictures which Mr. Cook attributes to one man—he will get, we think, the impression of having passed rapidly through a number of mutually contradictory moods, of having had his attitude changed profoundly and essentially; above all, of having been in contact through the medium of the pictures with a number of distinct personalities, one a diviner of the strangest secrets of beauty, another a lover of superficial refinement and elegance, another whose coarse temperament shows through his romantic fancy, and others again whose journey-work shows no definite personality at all.

Let us take a single instance which will reveal Mr. Cook's methods. Opposite p. 40 is a reproduction of the 'Pastoral Symphony' in the Louvre, perhaps the work most perfectly expressive of Giorgione's peculiar feeling which exists; opposite p. 94 is a reproduction of the 'Venus and Adonis' of the National Gallery, which Mr. Cook, following Sir Edward Poynter, attributes to the same master. His arguments are instructive. "The figures, with their compactly built and rounded limbs, are such as Giorgione loved to model." This is perfectly true, only he modelled them in a totally different way, as we can see even in these reproductions by turning back to p. 40. Such a flaccid, inert form as the leg of the Venus has no counterpart there. It is incredible that the artist who discovered with such exquisite tact the beautiful masses of light in the seated figure of the 'Pastoral Symphony' could have been content with the ill-designed and amorphous masses of the National Gallery picture. "The sweep of draperies and splendid line indicate a consummate master." The sweep of draperies is no doubt borrowed from Giorgione's method of disposing large triangular masses, but it is impossible to compare the rich invention, the perfect harmony of line shown in the drapery of the 'Pastoral Symphony' with the drapery of the 'Adonis,' in which the artist has managed to combine intricate complexity with tiresome monotony. The "splendid line" does not, we venture to say, exist in the National Gallery picture. Could any artist who was highly sensitive to the rhythmical pattern of his forms have allowed such a distressing arrangement as that of the crossed legs of Venus and Adonis? This human pair of compasses, placed so as to draw circles on the edge of the frame, clamours for some alteration, and a dozen ready ways of correcting the unpleasant effect would occur at once to any artist in the habit of fitting the figure to a decorative scheme. "The idyllic landscape framing episodes from the life of Adonis is just such as we see in the Louvre picture and elsewhere." Precisely, but we see these motives in so many other places where Giorgione could not possibly have been, that their introduction is merely a proof of Giorgionesque feeling, and in the actual treatment of the motives there is no comparison between the two—between the profoundly imagined mood of the Louvre



piece and the perfunctory repetition of it in the 'Venus and Adonis.' There can indeed be little doubt that this picture belongs to a date considerably later than Giorgione's death—the vulgar and undistinguished types would alone preclude the possibility of its having been the work of the author of the Dresden 'Venus' or the Berlin and Budapest portraits. A personality, however impressionable, has its fixed and insuperable limits, and it is as impossible to believe that Giorgione, even in a weak moment, conceived the 'Venus and Adonis' as that a person whom one knows intimately as a man of scrupulous refinement would act like an underbred commercial traveller. The fact is that Mr. Cook, though he possesses the perseverance and open-mindedness necessary to archaeological research, seems singularly indifferent to those minute and, to the merely scientific eye, elusive traits which make just the whole difference between a work of real imaginative insight and the borrowed charms of a well-conducted school-piece. To him there appears to be no such fundamental difference between Giorgione and the Giorgionesque as to make the distinction of vital importance to an understanding of the master himself. He objects constantly to the test of merit being applied to the works in question, asserting that one must consider only what is or is not characteristic. Admitting this for the moment, though we might object that the whole difference between an original and a copy lies in the question of merit thus excluded, we find that even by Mr. Cook's own standard of characteristics, if applied strictly, we should separate a number of the paintings here brought together as Giorgione's.

Giorgione in his earliest works, the 'Judgment of Solomon' and the 'Trial of Moses,' has already one pronounced characteristic, an absolutely new one, moreover, by which he proclaims his originality, his dissociation from Quattrocentist traditions, and that is, his power of composing by mass instead of by line. However detailed his drawing, he never loses sight of the mass; and the light and shade which gives these masses is conceived as a primary part of the composition, it is not imposed merely on a linear design. Now in the Beaumont 'Adoration' and the 'Golden Age' of the National Gallery the system of design is quite distinct. The artist or artists of these pictures had only accepted Giorgione's idea externally; they got their pictures in the end to resemble his, but their mode of conception still belonged essentially to the Quattrocento. In the latter especially leaf is added to leaf until a tree is produced. Giorgione, however carefully he drew the leaves, always saw the tree first; witness the two pictures of the Uffizi and the Giovanelli 'Tempest.' Nor does Mr. Cook's argument, If a picture is not by Giorgione, who could have done it? show a really scientific attitude of mind. It is certain that many artists existed at this period of whose names, even, we are ignorant, and probably many works will have finally to be left without any label. But in the case of the Beaumont 'Adoration' we think it is possible to make an alternative suggestion. We know that Basaiti, after having successively adopted the style of Alvise Vivarini and Giovanni Bellini, developed, like all the late Quattrocentists, into a con-

vert to the new Giorgionesque ideas; and this picture, in its minute and meticulous handling, in the sharp angularity of its smooth draperies, even in the movement of the figures and the types of the faces, recalls Basaiti's earlier work. But we are not concerned here to prove this alternative view; the main point is to recognize that this picture is the work of a converted Quattrocentist and not of the originator of the new ideas.

It would take a larger volume than that we are discussing to criticize in detail the innumerable questions it suggests. We will inquire, then, what in the mass of new material here brought into the work of Giorgione appears likely to remain. By far the most important addition is that of the Crespi portrait, which was first associated with Giorgione's name by Mr. Berenson, and so eloquently described by him in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. It hangs in so ill-lighted a part of Signor Crespi's gallery that we will not venture to decide whether it be a copy, as Mr. Berenson says, or a damaged original, as Mr. Cook would have it, though we are inclined to agree with the latter; but in any case it is one of the greatest portraits in the world. Mr. Cook makes in regard to this the interesting and plausible suggestion that it is none other than Caterina Cornaro, the celebrated ex-Queen of Cyprus, and he deduces from that an interesting theory of the part she played as patroness of the artist. There is no doubt that the originators of the new movement found in such rich and enlightened patrons that support which was long denied them by the more conservative official bodies of the Venetian State.

The only other picture added by Mr. Cook which, to judge from the reproduction, appears to have anything of Giorgione's unique sense of mood is the portrait of a man, belonging to Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, in any case a work of strange and penetrating beauty. For the rest, we can only add that the inclusion of all or anything like all the pictures here brought together as one man's work would make of Giorgione a monster compounded of more contradictory and impossible parts than the wildest imaginations of Eastern mythology ever conceived. We notice that the authorities of the National Gallery have already, with that generous disposition to magnify the value of the national possessions which distinguishes them, accepted some of Mr. Cook's suggestions. The private interests of the dealer and the collector, combined with the desire of the public to experience as frequently as possible the thrill with which they are prepared to greet a work of art recommended by a great name, all tend to make the establishment and maintenance of any severe standard of criticism a hard task, and it is with genuine regret that we find so learned and so sincere a student as Mr. Cook helping to stultify, in the eyes of the public at all events, those results which had hitherto been laboriously acquired.

THE third and concluding volume of the *National Gallery*, edited by Sir E. J. Poynter, has been sent to us by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The book forms a handsomely printed and

copiously illustrated catalogue of the pictures of the British School, most of which are to be found at the Millbank Gallery, and comprise the Vernon, Chantrey, Turner, Bell, Watts, and Tate collections, besides smaller groups of pictures and gifts by subscribers of single works of exceptional character, and purchases. Arranged in the alphabetical order of the artists' names, the catalogue begins with a portrait by Lemuel Abbot and ends with Zoffany's veracious likeness of Gainsborough, to which all who care to see that irritable and resentful genius as he was in life will have to turn rather than to his picture of himself, the accepted likeness with the world. Nearly all the illustrations are clear, firm, and solid, and although some of them fall below the mark, even the least acceptable is of value as a reminder of the original. The letterpress consists of terse descriptions of the pictures, each attached to the plate where it is reproduced—a convenient arrangement for the reader—so that it is the most complete catalogue which has yet appeared for popular use; and it has been so popular with the public that, as the publishers state, out of the thousand copies to which it is limited, nine hundred were already sold in the beginning of December. The illustrations are about fifteen hundred in number. The President and Mr. E. Bale, both authorities in such matters, have superintended the preparation of the volumes; and they have done this with so much zeal and judgment that we hope to see catalogued in a similar manner not only the Wallace pictures in Manchester Square, but those in the Soane Museum and minor collections. As to the existing work, it is further announced that, in consequence of the constant additions that are being made to the national collections, especially to the Millbank Gallery, it is intended to issue supplements from time to time, so as to keep it up to a proper standard of completeness.

THE Government of India has just issued at Calcutta *A List of the Photographic Negatives of Indian Antiquities in the Collection of the Indian Museum, with which is incorporated the List of Similar Negatives in the Possession of the India Office*—a portentous title, worthy even of the Circumlocution Office, which covers a really useful compilation. An immense number of photographs have been taken in India from time to time by the staff of the Archaeological Survey; the negatives have been, for the most part, preserved; and there are not a few students of art or of Oriental epigraphy who will be glad to avail themselves of the permission now accorded them, and to buy prints of the negatives here catalogued. The photographs are arranged in geographical order; the subjects are sufficiently explained and the size stated, with the name of the photographer, and a reference to the book or report where the subject has been described or illustrated. Nothing could be better. Any one who wants a good series of illustrations of any class of Indian monuments, Hindu or Mohammedan architecture and decoration, Asoka inscriptions, Kanarese slabs, Saka copper-plates, Buddhist stupas, Moghul mosques and tombs, Andhra coins, Rajput palaces, Jaina temples, has only to consult the list and order what he wants from the Superintendent of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, at the ridiculous price of from 3 to 10 annas apiece. This is a real boon. Our only regret is that the India Office List, originally drawn up by Dr. Burgess, was not incorporated with the other into a single complete list. There were, however, difficulties in the way, since the two lists were compiled by different hands; and the objection has been fairly met by appending an excellent alphabetical index including both lists. The total number of negatives described in this useful volume amounts to over five thousand. They were taken in all parts of the three Presidencies

and Burma, and form a mine of material for the student of Eastern art.

MR. A. C. R. CARTER is responsible for *The Year's Art, 1901* (Virtue & Co.), a useful record of the past and of future art arrangements as far as they are made. Mr. H. H. Statham writes with authority on architecture in 1900. The 'Directory of Artists' should not include the name of Miss Chris. Hammond, whose loss was widely recognized at the time of her death.

#### THEROYAL ACADEMY—WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE authorities responsible for the winter exhibition at Burlington House have chosen as their theme the work of British artists deceased since 1850. The collection would have gained in coherence, would have illustrated more concisely a particular period, had it been confined to such works of deceased British artists as were painted after 1850; for in the matter of a man's position in the development of a national art the date of his death is, so to speak, accidental, while the date of his birth is essential.

The result of the decision arrived at has been to place all Turner's works at the disposal of the Committee, as well as those of Leslie and Linnell; consequently, in a collection which in the main illustrates the art of the last fifty years, we find here and there works which belong to a tradition deriving from the eighteenth century. All the three artists mentioned were born before 1800, and in many ways their art still reflected the aims of an earlier period. Had the collection been confined, then, to works painted after 1850, it would have gained in unity, but not in artistic value. Still, it would be ungracious to resent any arrangement by which we are enabled to see again the two superb works of Turner's early period, the *Conway Castle* (No. 38) and *The Wreck of the Minotaur* (66), though the comparison which they suggest with their more recent neighbours is not likely to encourage any undue optimism about the superiority of our own age. In one case, that of 'The Wreck of the Minotaur,' Turner is placed beside Fred. Walker's *Wayfarers* (65); and the comparison of the two is instructive, as Walker, with Mason, is eminently typical of the general trend of art in the second half of the last century. The comparison is interesting, but it is also rather disastrous to Walker. In one sense his picture is far truer to nature: the tones of a wintry afternoon landscape are recorded adequately, the colour of the leafless twigs and the sodden earth is instantly recognizable. In Turner's picture, on the other hand, scarcely a single tone or colour is literally accurate. A stormy sea is actually grey, cold, opaque; Turner's sea is saturated with an inscrutable golden brown-green. The boats and rafts, washed by the waves and covered with spray, would in reality reflect only the cold light of the sky; they would scarcely be distinguishable in tone or colour from the waters: Turner has painted them of a rich translucent brown, frankly opposed to their surroundings, while the local colours of the soldiers' and sailors' coats are similarly uninfluenced by their surroundings. Turner's painting is, in fact, a frank convention, made for the purpose of lucidly expressing in paint those essentials of the scene which he conceived to possess pictorial beauty and the power of stirring the imagination. Fred. Walker, moved to a mood of sentimental melancholy and inspired by a particular scene of misty desolation, used all his skill—and it was not small—to reproduce the effect without ever staying to inquire what elements in the scene were appropriate to expression in paint, what elements had essentially pictorial beauty and therefore would gain by expression in paint, and what, though affecting in nature,

would lose by transcription. And what is the result? Turner, for all the elaborate confection of paint which renders the surface of his picture a beautiful object in itself, for all the frank conventions of the picture-maker's art, the cunning composition, the wilful oppositions he employs, presents the illusion of a possible if not an actual reality—of a real space filled with a whirl of menacing water, with the immense overturned hulk oppressing us by its stupendous and palpable mass—while Walker's picture affords no illusion of any kind. In spite of his indifference to the surface quality of his picture, in spite of the fact that he has permitted himself to tease his pigments till they should arrange themselves into a likeness with the scene that he loved—in spite of all this it is pigment that we find, and nothing more, on a canvas.

Walker learned much from his older contemporary George Mason, who is also well represented here. Trained in an older tradition, Mason remembered that pictorial beauty was not the same thing as natural beauty—that a translation and not a transliteration is demanded of the artist; and he searched for and found certain definite pictorial motives. He appears to have been the first to attempt the rendering of a number of effects of nature which have ever since been the commonplaces of our exhibitions. The *Harvest Moon* (19) has had a long line of descendants, in which, if the exact tonality of the effect has been more carefully reproduced, the particular mood has hardly ever been rendered so happily. He also gave us the orange afterglow of sunset cut by red-brown trees or positive blue hills: he loved nature keenly, no doubt, and his love led him to wish to add to the repertory of pictorial motives, but it is very doubtful whether any of the effects he attempted ever have led or will lead to the production of a great landscape, a landscape in any way comparable, for example, to Turner's 'Conway Castle.' The effects Mason liked he liked for the enervating sentimentality they aroused in him, and not for their positive beauty. The orange-red afterglow and the blue distance of *The Gander* (45) are to most modern educated eyes a discord, and the sentiment conveyed was immediately and wisely appropriated by the Christmas card.

Mason, like Walker, was looking for Arcadia in England, and he showed great ingenuity in the solution of his difficulties. He appears to have aimed at a definite and new pattern effect of long sweeping curves. The excuse for these he found in the harvesters' scythes, the sweeping lines of cotton smocks, and low branches silhouetted against an evening sky. It is true that to carry out his ideas his peasants had to be put into languid gestures and poses which, now that we no longer practise or laugh at them ourselves, have too sophisticated an air; we recognize the trick too easily. It must be granted that the material of the English peasant is intractable, that it will not yield readily to such an Arcadian impress, and perhaps Mason's work would have interested us more now had he given up the attempted compromise and become either frankly realistic or relied more purely on invention.

Mason's personality, as revealed at Burlington House, is a powerful one; though he was born in 1818, his work is more in line with the Academy picture of to-day than that of any other painter to be seen here. The general notion of the modern lyrical landscape seems traceable to him.

To consider Walker in detail, *The Old Gate* (30) is an unblushing attempt upon our susceptibility to ignoble pity: the young widow, the ruined manor house, and the working man who shows his respect for noble birth, even in misfortune, by striking a carefully prepared Praxitelean attitude—these are motives too affected for to-day. In *The Bathers* (7)

there is no such obvious story, but the same sentiment—the sentiment of stories of school-boy life—is painfully evident, and again Praxiteles is called in to help it out. Here the technique is unsatisfactory.

Mason did not maltreat his material as Walker did, though he affected a leaden handling and an opaque quality. One of his pictures, *Blackberry-Gatherers* (15), hangs next to *Mother and Child* (14), an early work by Leslie, who certainly in his later years did much to render the aestheticism of the next generation excusable. But this sincere and genuine study preaches an eloquent sermon on the duties of sound workmanship by its contrast with Mason's landscape. Leslie was no genius, but he had learnt how to transpose nature into the key of oil paint; he had learnt by what processes some of the beautiful qualities of natural objects, the transparency and elasticity of flesh, the shimmer of silks, the gloom of a curtained bed, could be symbolized by the beautiful qualities of the pigments he used. He knew the value of economy, of decided intention in every stroke of the brush. The history of British art as exhibited at Burlington House is the history of the loss of these craftsmanlike qualities; and their value is the more striking when seen in the work of an artist so little gifted with poetical imagination, so essentially Philistine, as Leslie. The year 1849 may be regarded as decisive in this respect, for in that year Etty, the last great master who had inherited the tradition of craftsmanship established in the eighteenth century, died, and in the year before the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood was founded. It requires more than the effectiveness of a tradition to bring about its destruction—it requires genius; and it was the impulsive genius of the Pre-Raphaelite movement which effected this, not immediately, it is true, for the Pre-Raphaelites themselves started with a well-reasoned method. This, however, for various reasons, had no such durable influence as the older tradition it displaced.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Water-Colour Society have just elected four new Associates—Mr. Anning Bell, Mr. P. W. West, Mr. R. Barrat, and Miss Minnie Smythe, daughter of Mr. Lionel Smythe, a prominent member of the Society. With the exception of Mr. Anning Bell, who at times paints with dignity, the new choices are not striking.

THE Burlington Fine-Arts Club has appointed Thursday, the 7th inst., for the opening, to those who possess a member's ticket, of the exhibition in the gallery of the Club, Savile Row, of silversmiths' work of European origin, which has been lent for the purpose. The exhibition will remain open until Sunday, April 28th next, including the intervening Sundays: on weekdays from 10 till 5 o'clock, on Sundays from 2 till 7 o'clock.

ON Saturday, the 26th ult., Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold Ruskin's drawing entitled 'Head of a Lady' for 57l. F. Roybet's picture 'The Ballad,' a cavalier playing on a lute, fetched 178l.

LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER is engaged in writing a life of Sir David Wilkie, and if any one can tell him where the pictures of 'The Cut Finger' and 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage' and 'The Rabbit on the Wall' now are, he will be much obliged for such information or any details as to pictures by Wilkie. Letters should be sent to care of Messrs. Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden.

THE numerous collections of engravings, etchings, studies, and books formed by the late Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., will not be sold immediately, though it appears likely that they will be dispersed during the coming season.



THE prolonged and painful illness of the editor of *L'Art* (who has conducted that magazine during the whole of its thirty years' existence) having taken a decidedly favourable turn, it is his intention to begin shortly a new series of the work under, let us hope, more favourable auspices. The next issue will contain an ample *apologia* with regard to some injurious statements published in former numbers by the late M. Chesneau, and due to his misconceptions about some English painters and sculptors of distinction.

THE death of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, the last of the Frankfurt branch of the great family, places the late baron's famous collections of pictures and art treasures at the disposal of Lord Rothschild, who is already well known as an owner and collector.

ALEXANDER BRODSZKY, the Hungarian landscape painter, died recently at Budapest in his eighty-second year.

## MUSIC

*Chopin: the Man and his Music.* By James Huneker. (William Reeves.)

THE actual date of Chopin's birth has been the subject of much discussion. Whether he was born in 1809 or 1810 certainly makes no difference to our appreciation of his music, yet it is always interesting to know the exact day on which a great man first saw the light, and for monument, tablet, memorial concert purposes, useful. Our author is not satisfied with Miss Janotha's evidence in favour of the later date, February 22nd, 1810, and adheres to the old date, March 1st, 1809. It certainly is strange that in the baptismal certificate which Miss Janotha quotes as evidence, the parents, though they were not musicians, are thus styled.

There is some smart writing in the description of the literary and artistic world in which Chopin lived and moved, though not altogether at his ease. He once described himself as like "the E string of a violin on a double-bass." We read of Heine, who "sneered and wept in the same couplet," and of Berlioz, "mad Hector of the flaming locks, whose orchestral ozone vivified the scores of Wagner and Liszt." There is, of course, a good deal about George Sand and Chopin, but nothing new. The story has often been told. We have the Sand version, though not that of the reticent Chopin; hence it is impossible to know the exact cause or causes of the rupture.

Our author quotes Chopin's orders to his sister, shortly before his death, to burn "all his inferior compositions," and the words attributed to him, "I owe it to the public and to myself to publish only good things." We are inclined to regard this as one of the many fables related of Chopin. There is no record of the sister having destroyed a single manuscript, and yet the posthumous publications are, as Mr. Huneker observes, "for the most part feeble stuff."

With regard to performers, our author justly remarks that "Chopin was the greatest interpreter of Chopin." From his fanciful temperament, delicate organization, horror of everything that was vulgar, also from the many eloquent descriptions of contemporaries which have been handed down of his playing, we instinctively feel that this must be true. Mr. Huneker adds, "and following him came those giants of other

days, Liszt, Tausig, and Rubinstein." Chopin himself did not, by the way, regard the Hungarian virtuoso as a faithful interpreter of his music; while Tausig, we strongly suspect, was more occupied with its letter than with its spirit. Rubinstein was a real "giant," although there was perhaps truth in the criticism of the Chopin pupils when he gave his historical recitals at Paris—viz., that "his touch was too rich and full, his tone too big." In reference to Chopin's music, we are told that "he was sincere, and his survival, when nearly all of Mendelssohn, much of Schumann, and half of Berlioz have suffered an eclipse, is proof positive of his vitality." There is here an incongruous mixture of men, an unkind innuendo with regard to Chopin's three contemporaries, and also a *suppression* *veri* with regard to the Polish composer. The name of Berlioz, who was not a composer for the piano, seems out of place in this comparison. In these advanced days to attempt to defend Mendelssohn from the charge of insincerity would be somewhat hazardous. But surely Schumann was sincere; anyhow, a large portion of his piano music has not, as yet, suffered eclipse. Then, again, has all Chopin survived, as one might infer from the above sentence?

The greater part of Mr. Huneker's book is devoted to the music of Chopin. The story of the life of the post-musician is a romance, his music a reality; the one is the outer, the other the inner life. Our author has much to say about the text, different readings, and editings; and there are various appreciations, including, of course, his own, concerning the music. All this shows research and thought, and will undoubtedly be read with keen interest by all Chopin or would-be Chopin players. We cannot here go into detailed discussion, but must just notice one or two points.

The author is occasionally inclined to the verbose; a pithy sentence, a trenchant word about a Chopin Étude, Nocturne, or Mazurka would, as a rule, be more telling than a whole page of gush, however ingenious. Von Bülow's description of the way in which the F minor Étude of the second set should be interpreted is given. It runs thus: "An ideal *pianissimo*, an accentless quality, and completely without passion or *rubato*," and our author adds, "There is little doubt this was the way Chopin played it." Von Bülow's description reads like a comment or criticism, using the latter term in its wider sense, on Signor Busoni's rendering of the music, which has always seemed to us so thoroughly Chopinesque. Mention is made of "some remarkable versions of the Chopin Studies" published by Leopold Godowsky. They are certainly remarkable, and show no little skill; but such tampering with the text of a great composer who so well understood the art of writing for the pianoforte, save for the private practice or amusement of pianists of high development, is indefensible. The technical standard is rapidly advancing, says Mr. Huneker, and in ten years the Godowsky transcriptions "will be used in the curriculum of students." Heaven forbid that such a thing should ever come to pass!

## VERDI.

In the year 1839 there were two composers—the one, Richard Wagner, with an opera, 'Rienzi,' in his portfolio, and great hopes of its being accepted at the Paris Opéra; the other, Giuseppe Verdi, with his opera, 'Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio,' actually accepted and performed in that year at La Scala, Milan. Although 'Rienzi' was not produced until later, these two men really commenced their artistic career about the same time, for Verdi himself declared that "with this opera ['Nabucodonosor,' produced March 9th, 1842] my career as a composer may rightly be said to have begun," and Wagner's 'Rienzi' was first heard at Dresden, October 20th, 1842. We thus associate the two names because Wagner's music, writings, and art-theories have so occupied the attention of musicians during the past twenty-five years—since, in fact, the production of the 'Ring' at Bayreuth in 1876—that, except in connexion with his 'Otello' and 'Falstaff,' produced here in 1889 and 1894 respectively, little notice has been taken of the Italian composer beyond a performance during the opera season of 'Rigoletto' or 'La Traviata.'

Now, after Liszt produced 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, no new work of Wagner's appeared on any stage until fifteen years had elapsed, when 'Tristan' was given at Munich. Between these two dates Verdi had, however, acquired fame and fortune with his 'Rigoletto' (1851), 'Il Trovatore' and 'La Traviata' (both in 1853); and in these works, old-fashioned as they may now appear, there was individuality and dramatic instinct, the latter quality manifesting itself particularly in the first of the three. It has truly been said that, "if popularity were a sure test of merit, Verdi would indisputably be the greatest operatic composer of the second half of the last century." But early popularity augurs badly for lasting success. In 1871 'Aida' was produced at Cairo, and in this work the composer showed a change of style, one which, as M. Reyer, the French composer and critic, at the time declared, would, if maintained, cause a falling away of some of his partisans, but, on the other hand, would win many to his side. And so it turned out. Verdi made, by the way, a most unexpected convert, though this was many years later. Hans von Bülow (one of Wagner's strong champions) had spoken and written against the Italian composer, but in 1892 he recanted his errors and addressed a letter to the veteran *maestro*; the latter, however, by his characteristic answer, seems to have had considerable doubt as to the genuineness of this late conversion. The influence of Berlioz, Wagner, and other modern composers is perceptible in 'Aida,' also in the later operas. Verdi made no foolish attempt to imitate Wagner; against that his individuality was a strong guarantee. But a man of his artistic temperament and keen perception could not remain unimpressed by the powerful reaction which sprang up against the conventionalities and inanities of Italian opera generally; for, as Verdi recently remarked, "We all have to march with the times." Early associations, and influences coming late in life would, however, in any case have prevented him from becoming a powerful reformer, even had he thought of such a rôle.

"Life is short, but Art is long"; thus runs the line. But Verdi's life was a very long one, and his art-work has been often weighed in critical balances; there is therefore no need at this moment to trace his art career in detail; nor need we tell of his high-mindedness as a man, of his simplicity, of the noble use which he made of his fortune, of his popularity with all sorts and conditions of men; for these things are widely known.

Verdi visited London four times, so far as we are aware. In 1847 his 'I Masnadieri' was

produced under his direction at Her Majesty's Theatre on July 22nd. The Queen and Prince Albert were present, and among the audience was Prince Louis Napoleon. Jenny Lind impersonated Amalia. The work was not a success. The composer came again to London in 1855. He paid a visit to the Crystal Palace, and Herr Schallehn, then conductor of the wind band, learning that Verdi was present, performed a selection from his latest operas, 'Il Trovatore' and 'Luisa Miller.' Verdi was also in London in 1862, when his 'Inno delle Nazioni,' although written for the Exhibition, was performed at Her Majesty's Theatre (May 24th). His last visit was in 1875, when he conducted performances of his 'Manzoni' Requiem at the Albert Hall.

In 1851 Verdi wrote from Busetto to his friend Marie Escudier, one of the two brothers who were proprietors of his works for France. In this letter, which we believe is unpublished, he expresses the pleasure which Escudier's last letter, describing the marvels of London, its festivals, its theatres, artists, &c., afforded him. He chats on about various musical matters, and then come the following characteristic words: "Diavolo Diavolo!! V'ho scritto due pagine parlando di musica!! Io che me ne occupo e me ne curo sì poco!!"

#### POLYONYMOUS OPERAS.

In your reference to the Llandudno operetta (on p. 59) you opine that the number of collaborators—eleven—in this work stands highest for any opera.

I venture to draw attention to another comic opera, 'The Maid of the Mill,' which was performed about the year 1761 at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. In the making of this interesting work there were not less than *twenty-two* collaborators! Their names are as follows: Abos, Arnold, Bach (the English), Ciampi, Rinaldo di Capua, Cocchi, Duny, Gallupi, Giardini, Hasse, Jonelli, the Earl of Kelly, Laschi, Monsignor, Martini, Pergolesi, Philidor, Picini, the Elector of Saxony, Searlati (Domenico), Somelli, and Vincini. What ideas does not this list conjure up!

The opera is in three acts, which include seventy-two numbers, and the principal singers were the Misses Brent, Hallam, Miller, and Poitier, and Messrs. Baker, Beard, Dibdin, Mattocks, and Shuter. ALGERNON ROSE.

#### Musical Gossip.

THE concert last Saturday at the Queen's Hall, in memory of Her Majesty the Queen, commenced with Handel's 'Dead March,' which if rendered according to Handel's intentions would have been doubly impressive. The bitter touch of national sorrow gave special point and poignancy to the last movement of the 'Pathetic' Symphony, which was magnificently rendered under the direction of Mr. Wood. Miss Lillian Blauvelt sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth" with much feeling. Herr Wessely gave an excellent rendering of the solo part of Beethoven's Violin Concerto; the work, however, was scarcely in keeping with the rest of the programme.

THE Saturday Popular programme of January 19th opened with Beethoven's early Quartet in G, Op. 18, No. 2. Next Saturday (February 9th), however, we are promised the great Quartet in E flat, Op. 127. (But why is it announced as "posthumous"? It was published a year before the death of the composer.) M. Ysaye played as solos a 'Rêve d'Enfant' and 'Etude Poème' of his own composition, both displaying more thought than feeling. Without the fine playing they would have won only a *succès d'estime*. The encore consisted of two movements from Bach's Suite in B minor, which were finely rendered. Herr Schönbberger gave an admirable performance of

Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor. We could not, however, help feeling that the Trio of the Funeral March was unduly drawn out. The weird *presto* Finale was magnificently played. The programme concluded with Brahms's Pianoforte Trio in C minor, Op. 101. M. Meux, the vocalist, gave a dramatic rendering of the monologue "Tudécides son sort" from Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Aulide,' a not very happy selection for the concert-room. He was heard afterwards in the Romance from Méhul's 'Ariodant,' which was sung in a smooth, artistic, though somewhat frigid style.

MISS CONSTANCE BACHE gave the first of her lectures on Russian music at the King's College for Ladies, Kensington Square, on Wednesday afternoon. The lecturer is of Liszt's opinion, that in music Russia is the "coming country." She gave an interesting description of ancient folk-songs, with illustrations artistically sung by Miss Gleeson-White. Mention was made of distinguished Italian and French composers who visited St. Petersburg during and after the reign of Catherine II. Much was said, too, about church music, of which interesting specimens by Tourtchanikoff, Vinogradoff, and a hymn to the Virgin by Boriniansky were effectively sung by three Russian gentlemen, who at the close of the lecture sang the Russian National Anthem. These lectures, judging from this first one, will prove profitable, and in any case highly interesting.

THE second six Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts of the forty-fifth annual series will take place on the following dates: February 16th and 23rd, March 9th, 16th, and 23rd, and April 13th, and we are glad to learn, under the sole direction of Mr. August Manns. The orchestra is to be "organized on a scale which Beethoven, according to his biographers, considered the most efficient for refined performances of his orchestral compositions." From Beethoven's letter to the Archduke Rudolf (No. 46 of the eighty-three letters edited by Dr. Ludwig Ritter von Köchel), also from a statement made by Schindler in the first edition of his 'Biographie von Ludwig van Beethoven,' published at Münster in 1840, it appears that the size of the orchestra which he thought suitable was much smaller than the orchestras in present use. Size, however, is a relative matter; our larger halls—as, indeed, was the case with the Redouten Saal at Vienna in the composer's own time—seem to require a larger orchestra than Beethoven deemed fitting for his works. But in increasing the size we have destroyed the Beethoven balance between strings and wind. The difficulty of deciding what to do under changed conditions is certainly great; anyhow, this attempt of Mr. Manns to restore the Beethoven balance is extremely interesting. Lady Halle will appear at the first concert, and play Beethoven's Violin Concerto. The programme includes the Fourth Symphony and the 'Coriolan' Overture.

MR. EDWARD GERMAN, having been released by the Leeds Festival Committee from a promise to write a work for the forthcoming festival, has undertaken to complete Sir Arthur Sullivan's unfinished opera.

We have received an interesting letter from Mr. A. J. Hipkins, from which we extract the following:—

"Your reference to J. B. Sale and his father in the *Athenæum* last week recalls to me an anecdote of George III., told me more than half a century ago in one of my walks with J. B. Sale from Westminster Abbey to the Chapel Royal, St. James's. His grandfather John Sale (1734-1802) was in the Windsor choir, as well as his father, mentioned in the *Athenæum*. When J. B. Sale appeared as a chorister, the king, as was his wont, asked him his name. 'Jack Sale,' said the boy. The king, puzzled, replied, 'There is old Jack Sale and young John Sale, but what can I call you?' Both the grandfather and father of J. B. Sale were excellent and highly esteemed musicians; the latter is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE late Rev. H. R. Haweis was the author of 'Music and Morals,' published in 1873, a work which has passed through many editions, and 'My Musical Life,' which appeared in 1884. He lectured on musical subjects at the London Institution, in the provinces, and abroad. Haweis was a great connoisseur in violins, and in 1898 published in the 'Collector Series' his 'Old Violins,' containing a dictionary of violin makers and a bibliography. He must also be mentioned as one of the earliest champions of Wagner in England.

THE production of Miss Ethel Smyth's 'Fantasio' at Carlsruhe, under the direction of Herr Mottl, is announced for February 10th.

PROF. NIECKS, in his 'Frederick Chopin' (vol. ii. p. 282), writes: "Whether Chopin played at Court, as he says in a letter to Gutmann he expected to do, I have not ascertained." Neither have we been able to ascertain. Chopin, however, played before her late Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert at a concert at Stafford House in 1848. We have made inquiries, but cannot obtain details of the programme, except that he played a duet for two pianos with the late Sir Julius Benedict. (Mr. Hipkins believes that it was Mozart's.) The pianoforte on which he played is still at Stafford House. A brief reference to the Queen in a letter from Chopin to his friend Graymala, written in that year (May, 1848), is interesting. It runs thus: "I have just come from the Italian Opera, where Jenny Lind appeared to-day, for the first time, as Sonnambula, and the Queen showed herself to the people after a long retirement."

IN the sale last week at the Hôtel Drouot of the collection of pictures of the late M. Achille Benouville, a little pencil portrait of Paganini, by Ingres, realized 5,600 francs: it is dated "Roma, 1819." The celebrated artist is represented with violin in hand, his bow under his arm.

THE Prussian Minister of Public Instruction proposes that a sum of 200,000 marks be devoted to the purchase of the famous Artaria collection, which some few years back passed into the possession of Dr. Erich Prieger, of Bonn, who purchased it in order to prevent the treasures being scattered. He has offered it to the Prussian Minister for the same sum he gave for it. The collection contains, among other treasures, autographs of Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony, the 'Missa Solemnis,' the last two Sonatas, and 2,000 sheets of music and sketches; also copies of 140 unpublished chamber compositions of Haydn, and copies of works by celebrated composers which they themselves revised.

DR. JOSEPH JOACHIM and his colleagues, Profs. Karl Halir, Emmanuel Wirth, and Robert Hausmann, will give six concerts at St. James's Hall on the following dates: April 25th, 27th, and 29th; and May 6th, 8th, and 10th. The first, second, and sixth will be in the afternoon; the other three in the evening. The programmes will, in all cases, consist of three quartets. These will be the only appearances of the Joachim Quartet during the season.

THE music festival of the three towns Trèves, Coblenz, and Saarbrück, which was to have been held in Coblenz next May, has been postponed, owing, it would seem, to the fact that the new hall cannot be completed in time. The directors have taken this opportunity of making the festival biennial instead of annual, as was first intended.

THE "Hector Berlioz" Exhibition, the first of its kind, has been opened in Herr Nicolaus Manskopf's "Musikhistorisches Museum" at Frankfurt-on-Maine. The catalogue among its 164 numbers includes autograph scores, letters, opera text-books, pictures (including twelve of Berlioz's first wife, the accomplished but unfortunate actress Harriet Smithson), &c. It is curious to note that Germany has



paid greater honour to the French master than France. The first production of 'Les Troyens' in its entirety on any stage took place at Karlsruhe under Herr Mottl (1890); a German firm is publishing his complete works; and now we have in a German city a Berlioz exhibition.

We read in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of January 25th that the Munich "Kaim" Orchestra received and accepted an invitation from Herr Richard Strauss to go to Vienna and perform under his (the composer's) direction the 'Heldenleben,' the 'Guntram-Vorspiel,' and the 'Till - Eulenspiegel.' The concert took place last Monday week.

It is announced that Herr Eduard Risler, a pianist of high standing, will commence this week at Berlin a series of historical recitals to illustrate clavier music from Couperin to Liszt. The programme of the first evening deals with composers up to Mozart. The second is to be devoted to Beethoven; the third and fourth to Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Chopin; and the last, on February 26th, to Liszt. This interesting series recalls the famous historical recitals given by Rubinstein in 1885 and 1886. The Russian pianist, and very properly, assigned to Chopin the whole of his sixth programme and part of the seventh; but Liszt, though well represented, only shared a programme with Field, Moscheles, Henselt, and Thalberg.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30.  
TUE. Miss Evelyn Stuart's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.  
WED. Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.  
SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.  
SYN. Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

### DRAMA

*Le Théâtre Français et Anglais: ses Origines Grecques et Latines.* Par Charles Hastings. (Paris, Firmin Didot.)

THE work of M. Hastings on the Greek and Latin origins of the French and English theatre is novel in plan and original in treatment. It may be urged that the canvas is small for a picture such as is drawn. The book is, however, a piece of solid erudition which is agreeable in perusal and likely to be of much use to the student. With the addition of an index, which may well be supplied in a second issue, it will be of value as a work of reference. The opening chapters treat of the origin of theatrical performances and the development of the drama in Greece and Rome. Little is in this respect to be added to the mass of literature—English, French, and German—that has seen the light during the past half century. M. Hastings has, however, supplied a summary which is concise, luminous, and up to date. He has been specially successful in depicting the frenzy with which scenic shows, and especially the sports of the hippodrome, were followed by pagan and Christian alike in the second and third centuries after Christ, and their practical extinction in the sixth century.

After devoting a short chapter to such revivals of the Greek and Latin drama as were witnessed during the past century—chiefly in the latter half—at the Comédie Française and the Odéon, at Covent Garden and at English universities and public schools, he notes the rise of the liturgical drama in France and England. A strict and serviceable parallelism is then instituted, successive developments being treated after a fashion that might almost be

called antiphonal. The condition of the stage in the two countries at various epochs is exhibited and contrasted. The miracles and the *mystères mimés* of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are shown by the side of the English mysteries of the same epoch; and the historical comedies, the "moralités dogmatiques" of the French theatre in the sixteenth century are opposed to the allegorical comedy, the interlude, the pageant, and the masque in England. This system thenceforward is observed until the work concludes with general sketches (*aperçus*) of the theatre in both countries between 1640 and 1900.

In the portions dealing with the renaissance stage a remarkable display of erudition is made. Few English students of the drama are so well read in the Coventry, Chester, York, and Widdikirk (sometimes known as the Towneley) collections, and in the moralities, interludes, pageants, and other primitive forms of drama.

There are, however, a few mistakes, most of them due doubtless to the printer, and difficult of avoidance in the case of a book dealing with English names and printed in France. 'Ludy Juventus,' which seems to have puzzled our author, that title not being translated into French as are the others, should be 'Lusty Juventus'; 'Charmant libertin' cannot be accepted as a translation of 'Nice Wanton.' "Nice" in this case is applied to the girl Dalilah, and means bad rather than fastidious, its usual meaning at this time, as is seen by the following extracts from the morality in question:—

children hereby  
Idle, disobedient, proud, wanton, and nice.

Again, Xantippe, the indulgent mother, is addressed by Eulalia:—

Your son is suspect light-fingered to be:  
Your daughter hath nice tricks three or four;  
See to it in time, lest worse ye do see.

"Smutterfield" should be Snitterfield, a trifling slip; "Halle," Hall; "Bernar," Berners; and "Sadler's Well," which occurs more than once, Sadler's Wells. "Heiming" should be Hemming; "Strapola," Straparola; "Il bonde Lucanor," 'Il Conde Lucanor'; "Palamon and Arsett," 'Palamon and Arcyte'; "Maklin," Macklin; "Cardinal Wolseley," Cardinal Wolsey; "Beer Garden," Bear Garden, &c. 'The Light Heart' is the second title of a play by Jonson, the first, by which it is known, being 'The New Inn.' We never heard of 'The Worse not always True' of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who wrote 'Worse and Worse,' and if such a play exists are curious to trace it. To 'The Sad Shepherd' of Jonson and 'The Queen's Arcadia' of Daniel, mentioned as pastoral plays, should be added 'The Faithful Shepherdess' of Fletcher, the greatest English work in that line if we except 'Comus.' "Fortunate Theatre" should be Fortune Theatre, as it is called in another place; and "Wheatgross Street," where it is said to have been situated, is Whitecross Street.

These and similar blemishes detract little from the serviceableness of the book, and we hope that, in addition to the honours which are rumoured to be in preparation for it in France, it will receive the added recognition of being translated into English. It is a

product of much study, and conveys an idea of theatrical decay and development more concise and trustworthy than is to be found in the many works on the same subject with which we are familiar. As regards the English drama even, though it would have been well to have had the proofs read by an English scholar, it will be of service to the student.

*Twelve Great Actors.—Twelve Great Actresses.* By Edward Robins. (Putnam's Sons.)—On seeing in Mr. Robins's two volumes twelve "great" actors nicely balanced against twelve "great" actresses, we are reminded of that careful housewife Dame Durden, who, in an experiment conducted on a smaller scale, matched with similar precision five serving-girls "to carry the milking-pail" against a like number of serving-men "to use the spade and flail." Twelve, however, is for the time a magical number, and from bad men to the best books things have now, like knives and forks and spoons, to be dealt with in dozens. This arrangement is necessarily arbitrary, and Procrustean methods have to be adopted to make the numbers fit. From the twelve great actresses Mr. Robins has thus omitted Mrs. Olive, who may perhaps be regarded as the greatest comic actress our stage has produced. As though, moreover, he were holding a brief for those he has selected, and were bound in duty to belittle all competitors, Mr. Robins never mentions Kitty Clive without coupling her name with some slight rebuke or depreciatory adjective. A curious feature in the books is the proportion of American and English actors. An American himself, Mr. Robins finds open to him the stage of the two countries, and is naturally more familiar with that of the New World. Of his twelve actors, accordingly, more than half, like Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, William E. Burton, and John Lester Wallace, are American, or, like Fechter and Sothern, men whose careers closed in the United States. With the actresses the case is different. Of these one only, Charlotte Cushman, is American by birth or reputation, though Frances Ann Kemble married an American (whom subsequently she divorced) and resided for some years in Georgia. Mr. Robins, moreover, introduces two actresses of foreign extraction, Rachel and Ristori, both of whom we should have held to be outside his scheme. Incidentally he deals with persons not included in his declared province. Under the head Bracegirdle he introduces an account of Mountfort and other people; under that of Abington he sketches the careers of most of those who took part in the first representation of 'The School for Scandal.' Betterton, Barry, George Anne Bellamy, Helen Faucit, and innumerable others are mentioned, and the whole may claim to be a bird's-eye glance at the stage. Living actors are, however, as a rule, excluded, though there is occasional reference to the service and none to the disservice rendered to the American stage by the Daly Company. Materials for a compilation such as this are, of course, abundant. Of most of the actors dealt with lives, apart from those published in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and other compilations, have appeared. The accounts now given are short as a rule and readable. Mr. Robins, it is true, aims more directly at picturesqueness than at accuracy. We find, however, few serious errors. It is wrong to speak, as is frequently done, of the Française. Théâtre—not Comédie—is understood, and the word should be the Français. Lemaitre's name is Frédéric, not Frederic, and he is often so called without any employment of a surname. There is no justification for spelling the name of Mrs. Boutel "Mrs. Boutelle." The 7th of April, 1709, is advanced, presumably on the strength of the 'Life' by Curll, as the date of

Betterton's first benefit. The *Tatler* fixes the date as the 13th. A coffin purporting to contain the body of Mrs. Jordan was buried at Saint-Cloud, but it is wrong to say with Mr. Robins, "We know that she was buried at St. Cloud." There seems reason to suppose that the funeral was a blind, and that the Latin epitaph placed by Genest, the historian of the stage, and another on the tombstone, is, unintentionally, misleading. Some of the literary judgments we deplore. Is it just to speak of the "musty pages of his [Congreve's] long-forgotten comedies" or of "the rant" of Dryden? "Artist" we regret to see is invariably spelt "artiste," and we encounter more than once "scalawag," a word, we are glad to think, which, whatever its signification, is not yet accepted as English. The books are prettily got up, and reproduce in photogravure or otherwise portraits most, but not all, of which are familiar to lovers of the stage. We are glad to possess the life of William E. Burton, an actor whose indirect influence upon the English stage has been greater than is generally known. The biographies of American actors are tactful.

### Dramatic Gossip.

It was determined by the associated managers of the West-End to keep their houses closed until Monday next. Events will then naturally follow in quick succession. Monday will thus see the revival by Mrs. Patrick Campbell of 'The Happy Hypocrite' of Mr. Max Beerbohm; Tuesday the production at Her Majesty's of 'Twelfth Night'; and Wednesday that at the St. James's of 'The Awakening.' Drury Lane Theatre, the Lyric, and the East-End, transpontine, and suburban theatres generally, have been open during five nights of the present week, but all London houses of entertainment are closed this evening.

So far as regards closure on the death of the monarch, the present occasion practically establishes a precedent. On the death of William IV. there were only the patent houses and three or four theatres, including those which were irregularly licensed. It is not probable, however, that an occasion will soon arrive again on which public feeling, including that of the managers, so willingly anticipates the decisions of authority.

As was to be expected, the title of "The King's Theatre" has been speedily secured for one of the numerous houses now in course of erection in London. Curiosity is permissible as to whether Mr. Tree will substitute His Majesty's for Her Majesty's, and whether the Prince of Wales's will become the Duke of Cornwall's, the title of Duke of York's being already monopolized. On the whole, permanent titles, such as the Haymarket, the Lyceum, the St. James's, the Criterion, the Adelphi, and the Garrick, seem preferable to those which a death or a political event may put out of date or render unsuitable. In Paris changes in the names of theatres are few.

For the afternoon of the 12th inst. there is promised at the Strand Theatre a translation of 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie' of M. Pailleron, executed by Messrs. Martin Leonard and J. T. Grein. The play will be presented by a cast comprising Messrs. Courtney Thorpe, Holmes Gore, and De Lange, and Misses S. Vaughan, Agnes Miller, Geraldine Oliffe, and Nina Boucicault. A previous adaptation by Dr. Sebastian Evans and his son ridiculed the æsthetic craze then popular, and deserved a better reception than it obtained on its production at the Gaiety.

MISS FANNY BROUGH appeared on Monday at the Métropole Theatre, Camberwell, as Peg Woffington in what professes to be a new adaptation, by Mr. A. E. Drinkwater, of the

novel which forms the basis of 'Masks and Faces.'

MR. NAT GOODWIN and Miss Maxine Elliott will, it is stated, appear in the course of the summer at the Comedy Theatre as Shylock and Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice.'

CHANGING his previously announced plans, Mr. Benson abandons the intention of producing the second part of 'King Henry IV.,' and, after reopening on Monday with 'The Merchant of Venice,' will give 'Coriolanus' on the 13th inst.

THE death is announced of Jules Barbier, one of the most prolific of French dramatists. Born in Paris on March 8th, 1825, he adopted by choice literature as a profession, and made on January 15th, 1847, his *début* at the Comédie Française with 'L'Ombre de Molière,' which was followed at the same house, on April 16th, by 'Un Poète,' a lugubrious drama in verse in five acts, which, with Judith as its heroine, obtained a complete success. Alone or in collaboration with Carré, Labiche, Fournier, Decourcelle, and other writers, he supplied to most of the Parisian theatres pieces, among the best known of which are 'Jenny l'Ouvrière' and 'Les Lionnes Pauvres.' He is principally remembered in connexion with the libretti of operas, among which may be mentioned 'Les Noces de Figaro,' 'Faust' (Gounod's), 'Le Pardon de Plœrmel,' 'Les Joyeuses Commères de Windsor,' 'Mignon,' 'Roméo et Juliette,' and 'Une Nuit de Cléopâtre.' Barbier, who was an officer of the Legion of Honour, also wrote some volumes of verse.

M. HENRI DE BERNIER, whose death is announced, was born at Lunel (Hérault) on December 25th, 1823, made his *début* as a dramatist at St. Petersburg in 1853 with 'Le Monde Renversé,' and gave in 1854 'La Muse de Corneille' to the Odéon, and in 1860 'Le 15 Janvier, où la Muse de Molière,' to the Comédie Française. Other acted pieces included 'Agamemnon,' a tragedy, Comédie Française, 1868; 'La Fille de Roland,' a drama in four acts, Comédie Française, February 15th, 1875; and 'Le Fils de l'Arctin,' Comédie Française, November 27th, 1893. To the Odéon in 1880 he gave 'Les Noces d'Attila,' in four acts; and he is responsible with M. A. Silvestre for 'Dmitri,' an opera in four acts, produced at the Lyrique. His 'Mahomet,' a tragedy in five acts and in verse, was, as were some other dramas, prohibited by the Censure. He left other unacted pieces. A member of the Académie Française since 1893, he had been since 1869 the director of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. He gained an early reputation by his poetic work 'Les Premières Feuilles.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. J. B.—J. L. W.—H. A. M.—P. W. P.—received.  
F. B. D.—Apply to Notes and Queries.  
L. R.—J. J.—H. H. F.—Not suitable for us.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

## THE ATHENÆUM,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is Published every Friday in time for the afternoon mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 15s. 3d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 9s.; for Twelve Months, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to

JOHN C. FRANCIS,  
Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## THE ATHENÆUM.

### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	5 Lines of Pearl	75 " " "	1 Column " " "	A Page
	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Auctions and Public Institutions, Five Lines 4s., and 8d. per line of Pearl type beyond.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM RULE TO RULE.

Advertisements across two columns, one-third extra beyond the space occupied, the first charge being 30s.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,  
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## MESSRS. BELL'S NEW BOOKS.

Complete Catalogue post free on application.

Crown 4to, 10s. 6d. net.

**HOLBEIN'S "AMBASSADORS."** The Picture and the Men. A Historical Study. By MARY F. S. HERVEY. With 25 Illustrations, giving Portraits, Facsimiles, and Details illustrating Sources of Holbein's Work.

Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

**A SHORT HISTORY OF RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND (1500-1800).** By REGINALD BLOMFIELD, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, Architect. With Drawings by the Author and other Illustrations.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s. net.

**GREGOROVIVS' HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROME IN THE MIDDLE AGES.** Translated from the German by Mrs. H. HAMILTON. Vol. I. New Edition, Revised, with Biographical Introduction and Portrait of Gregorovius.

Post 8vo, 6s. net.

**MEMLINC.** By W. H. James Weale, late Keeper of the National Art Library. With 40 Illustrations and a Photogravure Frontispiece. [Bell's Great Masters Series.]

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

**WINCHESTER.** By R. T. Warner, New College, Oxford. With 40 Illustrations. [Bell's Great Public Schools.]

Small 8vo, 2s.

**GOLF.** By H. S. Everard. New and Cheaper Issue. With 22 Illustrations. [All England Series.]

Imperial 8vo, 21s. net.

**SIDE LIGHTS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.** Being Extracts from Letters, Papers, and Diaries of the Past Three Centuries. Collected and Arranged by HERBERT F. HENDERSON, Ph.D., Author of 'A History of Germany in the Middle Ages,' Editor of 'Secret Historical Documents.' With 83 Portraits and other Illustrations.

"A most attractive and indeed indispensable possession for any one who is making a study of English history." Literature.

Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

**LEADING DOCUMENTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.** Together with Illustrative Material from Contemporary Writers, and a Bibliography of Sources. By GUY CARLETON LEE, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins University.

Demy 8vo, 12s. net.

**A TEXT BOOK OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY.** By J. S. KINGSLLEY, Professor of Biology in Tufts College. With 378 Diagrams.

### CHISWICK SHAKESPEARE.

Illustrated by BYAM SHAW.

NEW VOLUME. Cloth, 1s. 6d. net; limp leather, 2s. net.  
**KING HENRY IV. Part I.**

## BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

NEW VOLUMES.

### The LETTERS OF THOMAS GRAY.

Including the Correspondence of Gray and Mason. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by DUNCAN C. TOVEY, Editor of 'Gray and his Friends,' &c. Vol. I. 3s. 6d.

"The knowledge displayed by the editor is so wide and accurate and the manner so excellent that this edition of Gray's Letters ought to be the final and authoritative edition."—*Pilot*.

### The HISTORY OF EARLY ITALIAN

LITERATURE TO THE DEATH OF DANTE. Translated from the German of ADOLF GASPARY, together with the Author's Additions to the Italian Translation (1887), and with Supplementary Biographical Notes (1887-1890), by HERMAN OELSNER, M.A. Ph.D. 3s. 6d.

**The LETTERS OF CICERO.** The whole extant Correspondence in Chronological Order. Translated into English by EVELYN S. SHUCK-BURGH, M.A. 4 vols. 5s. each.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,  
York Street, Covent Garden.



# CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WILDERSMOOR.'

Mrs. C. L. ANTROBUS'S New Novel, **QUALITY CORNER: a Study of Remorse**, is now ready. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

Mrs. ALEXANDER'S New Novel, **A MISSING HERO**, has been reprinted, and Copies of the **SECOND EDITION** are now ready at all Libraries. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

"Mrs. Alexander has not devised a more ingenious plot in all the long succession of her novels than that of her latest, nor can we recall one more cleverly worked out."—*World*.  
 "It is pleasant to find that advancing years are powerless to impair the geniality of Mrs. Alexander's industrious pen. 'A Missing Hero' is a very agreeable specimen of a sensational novel."—*Spectator*.  
 "An adequate and readable story."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.  
 "An entertaining story of the kind which Mrs. Alexander knows how to write."—*Morning Leader*.

**A PATH of THORNS**, by ERNEST A. VIZETELLY, will be ready on February 7. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

**IN the SOUTH SEAS: being an Account of Experiences in the Marquesas, Paumotu, and Gilbert Islands**, in the course of Two Cruises. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Crown 8vo, buckram, gilt top, 6s.

"It is full of characteristic and marvellously sympathetic pictures—the islands themselves, the natives, still picturesque in the remnants of their ancient savagery, the struggle between the old and the new. Nor is humour lacking. The delightful despot of Apemama—who was his own law-giver, high priest, and administrator, who ruled a mighty harem by sheer diplomacy and his little kingdom by sheer strength—has never been excelled even in Stevensonian fiction."—*Morning Leader*.

"It was R. L. Stevenson's good fortune to adorn every subject by the singular grace of his style. No matter how commonplace the theme might be, it at once gained distinction when he made it his own. 'In the South Seas' is a conspicuous example of this gift. In some hands these islands might have yielded little for our permanent pleasure. In Mr. Stevenson's company we like to return to them again and again."—*Pilot*.

"To those who have been fascinated by the moving story of Stevenson's career, and have felt the influence of his personality through his 'Letters,' these vivid chapters will have a vivid interest apart from their literary value. Lovers of Stevenson will welcome the opportunity of gleaning from this book some conception of the fascination that the South Sea Islands so irresistibly exercised on his mind."—*Morning Post*.

**ECCENTRICITIES of GENIUS: Memories of Famous Men and Women of the Platform and the Stage.** By

Major J. B. FOND. With 91 Portraits. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 12s.  
 "A most entertaining volume. Contains much that is amusing and droll."—*Daily Telegraph*.  
 "He is a kindly soul, and an enthusiast in his way, and his reminiscences show not only that he is a keen man of business, but that he has a keen sense of humour. We put the book down with a genuine feeling of regard for the writer."—*Leeds Mercury*.  
 "A delightful book."—*Daily Express*.  
 "There are few living men to whom the words of Tennyson's Ulysses, 'Much have I seen and known,' could be more aptly applied than to the author of this volume. These enterprises have brought the author into personal contact with a large number of distinguished persons of both sexes, and this volume is mainly composed of biographical sketches of a large selection of these notabilities, garnished with the author's personal reminiscences. Altogether, there are here about ninety of these cameo-biographies."—*Daily News*.  
 "A book as amusing in character as it is original in design. An entertaining volume."—*Scotsman*.

**The INIMITABLE MRS. MASSINGHAM.** By HERBERT COMPTON. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.

"It is very long since we read so delightful a story as 'The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham,' by Herbert Compton, and our only complaint against it is its title, which hardly seems to be the correct one. It gives no idea of the healthy, vigorous, and charming romance contained in the book. We commend the book as one well worth reading."—*Daily Graphic*.

"Mr. Compton writes in a style that is in itself an allurements. His characters also attract and interest from the moment of their introduction. Life in the convict settlement forms the second part of the book. It is either wonderfully real or imagined with strange vividness. It has adventures and vicissitudes, ending in a revolt of the convicts. It is an excellent novel."—*Scotsman*.

"A book that is deserving of high praise for its refined and exquisite delineation of character and consummate skill in narrative in what is in parts a perfect idyll. The great charm of this book lies in the way in which Greta lights up the whole narrative with her dainty personality. She is one of the most fascinating heroines that have ever been created. Robert Louis Stevenson himself need not have been ashamed of her, for she equals Catriona in charm, if she does not surpass her. The end is a fitting climax to a most noteworthy book."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"It is long since we have met with more striking power of description, or anything more vivid and realistic and of greater dramatic force than Mr. Compton gives us in this book."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

"The interest is sustained to the end."—*World*.  
 "A capital book of adventure. There is scarcely a chapter devoid of a thrill, and humour is by no means wanting. To those who love a story of suffering and of hairbreadth escapes which are obviously destined to end in happiness we commend this lively book."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham' is a sound and satisfying piece of fiction, and may be heartily recommended."—*Literary World*.

"The story is vivid, and its love interest is well maintained. The story is not only interesting, but is also thoroughly true, in feeling and spirit, to its time. And there is a tit of charming Arcadian romance in the early part of the book."—*Field*.  
 "Stirring in subject and pleasant in style. A very pretty and engrossing story."—*Truth*.

**"AS a WATCH in the NIGHT": a Drama of Waking and Dream.** By Mrs. CAMPBELL PRAED. Second Edition.

Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.  
 "We can without hesitation congratulate Mrs. Praed upon having achieved a notable success in her new novel."—*Literary World*.

"It is a strong and fascinating story; we had not thought that so much life could have been given to the Eastern doctrine of Karma; the interweaving of scenes in London with the dream scenes of scholarship is strangely attractive; and the scholarship shown in the Roman scenes is far beyond what one would expect in a novel."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The idea is effective and original, and Mrs. Campbell Praed works it well. The book is clever."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"A delicious interlude of Rome brings us at last to a scene of real power and passion, and the book is closed amid a whirl of sympathies and excitements. No one who has read *Idylls of Piny and Tacitus* and Suetonius can fail to appreciate the really brilliant picture of Imperial Rome here given. A stirring and memorable story."—*Black and White*.

"In her latest novel, 'As a Watch in the Night,' Mrs. Campbell Praed takes for her purposes the familiar theme of reincarnation, and it must be confessed that, unlike many other authors who have written round this engrossing subject, Mrs. Praed has given us a romance at once fresh, if not original, interesting, and thoroughly natural."—*Echo*.

"An extremely clever socio-political novel. The story unfolded to us is both brilliant and dramatic, witty in conversation, and artistic in its details. It is a notable book, and should add to the reputation of a clever and attractive writer."—*Review of the Week*.

"Mrs. Campbell Praed knows how to create a strong situation, and has the courage necessary to treat it with perfect candour. Her best qualities are all to be found in 'As a Watch in the Night,' one of the most ambitious themes on which she has ever ventured. With a lavish hand she has crowded into a single volume enough dramatic situations for half a dozen ordinary novels. Had it been less strenuous, less highly coloured, in a word, less sensational, Mrs. Praed's novel, which is assured of a popular success, would have ranked high as literature."—*Standard*.

"An atmosphere of mysticism is often the last resort of the flashy sensationalist. In Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel it is so skillfully diffused, so skillfully blended—if I may use the word—with nineteenth-century people and things, that it lends quite a new interest and charm to a very powerful story."—*M.A.P.*

**The "PRETTY POLLY": a Voyage of Incident.** By W. CLARK RUSSELL. With 12 Illustrations by G. E. Robertson.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.  
 "The 'Pretty Polly' is a voyage of incident, and will be welcomed by every boy as a veritable treasury of instruction and entertainment. Mr. Clark Russell, in this handsome volume, gives freely from his rich store of knowledge and experience of the sea to boys who love to read of healthy incident and adventure. The voyage is in all respects a complete success. The story is at once bright, invigorating, and interesting."—*Scotsman*.

"In 'The 'Pretty Polly' Mr. Clark Russell is quite at his best. Mr. Russell can bring you the 'smack of the salt, salt sea' in most realistic fashion, and certainly in 'The 'Pretty Polly' he has managed to do so with great and glorious effect. The book is decidedly one to read if you like sea stories."—*Pelican*.

"It is a wonderfully graphic picture of what is called in songs 'a life on the ocean wave.' The book is sure to interest."—*Daily News*.

"Redolent of the sea breeze, with an abundance of adventures of a novel description, and brightly written, 'The 'Pretty Polly' is a capital novel."—*Birmingham Post*.

"A very moving history, full of incident. Mr. Clark Russell has hit upon a fresh idea, and has carried it out well. The thousands whom he has delighted will welcome his new book."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**GERMINAL; or, Master and Man.** By EMILE ZOLA. Edited, with an Introduction, by ERNEST A. VIZETELLY. Crown 8vo,

cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 "Zola's great social novel, 'Germinal,' a powerful work, which deserves far more attention than many others of the realist writer's works, dealing, as it does, with a problem that is all around us—capital and labour."—*Daily Express*.

## JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S HISTORICAL BOOKS.

A HISTORY of OUR OWN TIMES, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. LIBRARY EDITION, 4 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 12s. each. Also a POPULAR EDITION, in 4 vols. crown 8vo, cloth 6s. each. And the JUBILEE EDITION, with an Appendix of Events to the End of 1886, in 2 vols. large crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. each.

A HISTORY of OUR OWN TIMES, from 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, 12s.; crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

A SHORT HISTORY of OUR OWN TIMES. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.; post 8vo, cloth limp, 2s. 6d.

A HISTORY of the FOUR GEORGES and of WILLIAM the FOURTH. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY and JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY. 4 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 12s. each. [Vols. III. and IV. shortly.]

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES. With a Portrait. 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth, 24s.

**CROWNS and CORONATIONS: a History of Regalia.** By WILLIAM JONES, F.S.A., Author of 'Finger-Ring Lore,' &c.

With 91 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

**LONDON MEMORIES: Social, Historical, and Topographical.** By C. W. HECKETHORN, Author of 'London

Souvenirs,' &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.  
 "Mr. Heckethorn is a very spendthrift of information, loading us with memories not only of the London that has disappeared, but of the London that is daily disappearing at the bidding of the L.C.C. To your true cockney—the man who knows all about the New River, has seen a hanging in the Old Bailey, and has never missed a Lord Mayor's Show—this volume will come as a boon and a blessing. To the stranger that is within his gates it will help to a better understanding of the affection which all true Londoners have for their city."—*Vanity Fair*.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

(NINTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains—

NOTES:—Gavelage and Pillar Tax—Doubtful Passages in Chaucer—The Abbot of Westminster's Plot, 1380—'N & Q' in Fiction—'Cala'—Corpus Superstition—Law's 'Kensington Palace'—Defoe's Last Male Descendant—'Gaucho'—Jew and Israelite—Living in Three Centuries—Botanical Christening.

QUERIES:—Van der Meulen and Huchtenburg—Heraldic—Velmatius and his 'Christel'—Barbant—Dresden Amen—'The Everlasting Gospel'—'Carterly'—Safford Family—'Gospel of Labour'—Albert the Good—Dr. Johnson—Rhododendrons and Oleanders—'Life not all beer and skittles'—Funeral Cards—Cromwell Family—Haldane Stewart—'Humbuz'—Morwood—'Selfode'—'Lungs of London'—'Under weigh'—Dedication of Gratitude—Bishop of London's Funeral—Throgmorton—Authors Wanted.

EPIGRAMS:—Troy Weight for Bread—Poem attributed to Milton—Version of Lines—Two of a Name in One Family—Trental—Sir J. B. Warren—Carriages v. Packsaddles—Flemish Weavers—Brasenose, Oxford—Uphill Zigzag—Downing Street—John Bright or 'Grassford'—'Head'—Medieval Tiber Bars—Alwood Family—Killing Fgs—Sir J. Douglas—Title of Esquire—'To keech'—Norman Architecture—'Peaky'—blinder—Chaucer Note—Ketch Names in Froissart—Medallions on Jug—'Ance marlole'—Eton College and Stam Hunting—Suffolk Name for Ladybird—Roll of Guild Merchants—'Five o'clock tea'—Pascual Moons—Moon Lore—Date Wanted—Unclaimed Poem by Ben Jonson—Surnames—Duke of Bolton's Regiment.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Corbett's 'Successors of Drake'—'Le Dix-neuvième Siècle'—Gross's 'Sources and Literature of English History'.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 26 contains—

VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX.

NOTES:—Spenser, 'Loerine', and 'Selimus'—Musselman Legend of Job—St. Clement—Dance—'Keel'—'Insurrection'—Burns—Lizard Folk-lore—'Money trusted'.

QUERIES:—Pennant's 'Tours in Wales'—Blankets—Tinkham Family—Serjeant George Hill—D'Auvergne Family—Motto for Laundry Porch—Burke on Malvern—'Attur Acad'—Rose and Zorri Families—'Whately's'—'Legis'—Monolith in Hyde Park—James Granges—George Golding Greaves—'Kalevogue'—Old London Taverns—Heraldic—Boca Chica—Shakespearean Allusion—Water in Death Chamber—Gossage of Spratton, Northamptonshire.

EPIGRAMS:—Berners Family—'Cluzom'—Col. Moorhouse—George Elliot—Irish Wills—Genealogy—Peasy—'Inundate'—'D N B'—Striking the Anvil—Early Lines on Cricket—'Hattock'—'Monkeys'—Darcy Lever—Pabekham—'Crying'—'notchell'—'Charnock'—Quotations—Rectors of Sutton Coldfield—'Philosophical'—The Bailman—'Lanted ale'—Arrand and Darrand—Rimon Fraser—Corpses on Shipboard—Scottish Dance—'Runagate'—Arnold of Rugby—'Gutter-snipe'—Author of Lines—'Thamp'—Fox-names—Layman reading in Cathedral.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Murray's 'Oxford English Dictionary'—Fraser's 'Golden Bough'—'Norwood Athenæum Record'.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 19 contains—

NOTES:—Viscounties without Barony—Wordsworthians—'N & Q'—Corrections in Index—'Wic'—'Gloves at the Enchanted'—Formation of Surnames—Gipsy Wedding—English Gravestones, Minorca—'Right here'—New Sense of 'Garland'—R. Pococke, 1704-65—Unpublished Verses by Jonson—Gravestone at Waltham Abbey—Miraculous Bolt—Burns's 'Tam Glen'—Nottingham and Nottingham and Buried Treasure—Evil Eye.

QUERIES:—'Ance Marlole'—Leyhorn—'Glen' and 'Glene'—Greater—Grant—Book for Children—'In the John Trotter way'—Chavasse Family—'Hooligan'—'Searchers of Leather'—J. S. Kipling—J. M. W. Turner—Broom of Poole—Pascual Moons—Boardshaw—'Hijon' as Christian Name—Steere—'Lyngell'—'Colburn's New Monthly Magazine'—A. Wharton—Ulrichstadt—Quaint Custom—'Valgar Use of 'Right'—F. Woolley—Edward, Prince of Wales, 1453-71.

EPIGRAMS:—Ippelen—Simon Fraser—Faulfa—Liturgical Language of the Greek Church—Count Peechlo—'Butty'—'To palmer'—Duke of Bolton's Regiment—Fall-mall and Golf—Daisy Names—Ten Commandments in Rhyme—'Fabled'—'Paddle your own canoe'—Maunton Family—Worcestershire Folk-lore—William Morris as Business Man—Dutton Family—Margaret of Bavaria—'Trunk' or 'Box'—'Walter'—'Gone to Jericho'—John Pearson—Language to conceal Thought—Origin of Current Phrases—Coat of Arms—Lyme Regis—Author of Verses.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Napier's 'Old English Glosses'—Plomer's 'History of English Printing'—'Chiswick Shakespeare'—'Dr. Johnson's Table-Talk'—'Clergy Directory and Parish Guide'—'Celtia'—Folk-lore.

Mr. Copley Christie—Rev. W. R. Tate.

Notices to Correspondents.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 12 contains—

NOTES:—Ethiopic 'History of the Blessed Men'—Shakespeareans—Lotteries—Etymology—Best Book of the Nineteenth Century—Regiments at Callicoon—Snuff—'D N B' and Portraits—Battle of Fontenoy—Earliest Printed Catalogue of Shakespeare—Papers of 1706—Indexes to 'N & Q'—Voluntary Mutilations in France—Moon Lore.

QUERIES:—King's Preachers of Edward VI.—Quotation—Sir W. F. Carroll—Lines on the Skin—Date Wanted—Genealogical Trees—Col. Williams—Boulder Stones—Grierston of Dublin—'Roker'—'Teddy' Family—Flogging at the Cart Tail—Thomas Scott—Nicholson—'Coddington'—'Churnmades'—'Peaky'—blinder—Surnames—Sir J. Douglas—Arundel—Waldeen—Scotch Names in Froissart—Norman Architecture—Faintthill Family—'Petering'—Memoirs of Methodists—Flower Divination—Mentzer—'Tewpenny Tube'—'Thackera's bed books'—Hawkins Family—Etymology—Poem by Dr. Hatch—'In the swim'—Aisopp.

EPIGRAMS:—Passage in Chaucer—Installation of a Midwife—'Go to the Devil'—'Ec'—Pitched Battle—Max Müller and Westminster Abbey—'Frail'—'Blacktrap'—The Title of Esquire—Yeomanry Recruits—Grave of George Heriot—Sir R. Moray—Rev. T. Campbell—'John Company'—'Easter Magiant'—Author and Reference for Verses—Watch-chain Ornament—Ballywhaine—Date of Crucifixion—'Let them all come'—Nature Myths—George Abbott, M.P.—'Gallimaufry'—Achill Island—J. Mervin Noddy—Julius Caesar—The Penny—Margery.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Ellis's 'Lorris and Clapham's' 'Romance of the Rose'—'Photograms'—'Useful Arts' Series—'Man'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Price 4d. each; by post, 4½d. each.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS,  
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## NEW EDITION,

THE FIRST HAVING BEEN EXHAUSTED ON PUBLICATION.

## HARVEST - TIDE.

BY

SIR LEWIS MORRIS.

Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

"With more strenuous flights are associated poems of a domestic cast in which diction, metre, and sentiment are unexotic, simple, and irreproachable."—*Westminster Gazette*.

"'Harvest-Tide' maintains the author's general level, while at times it transcends that standard."—*Standard*.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., LTD., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

NEXT WEEK.

## QUEEN VICTORIA.

Scenes from her Life and Reign.

BY

G. A. HENTY.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Paper, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

London: BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, Old Bailey.

## NOTICE.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

The VOLUME, JULY to DECEMBER, 1900,

With the Index, price 10s. 6d., IS NOW READY.

\*. The Index separately, price 6d.; by post, 6½d. Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

SECOND EDITION, price Fourpence.

## BRIEF LESSONS in ASTRONOMY.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Conveys a great deal of information without being in any way dry or technical."—*Kendish Mercury*

G. Stoneman, 30, Warwick Lane, E.C.

FIFTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price Sixpence.

## REMARKABLE ECLIPSES: a Sketch of the

most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

Edward Stanford, 36 and 37, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

## TEACHERS' SCRIPTURAL LIBRARY.

Price Sixpence each net.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

1. BIBLE CHRONOLOGY and DICTIONARY; or, the Principal Events recorded in the Holy Scriptures, arranged under their probable respective dates, with a Dictionary giving an account of the places named, an Appendix on English Translations of the Bible, and Six Maps.

2. BRIEF LESSONS on the PARABLES and MIRACLES of OUR LORD. The First Part contains short explanations of the Parables, arranged according to Date; in the Second, the Miracles are treated under the heads of the Regions in which they were wrought. With Two Illustrations.

3. EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS: a Series of Biographical Studies in the Old and New Testaments. Illustrated by Six Views of Biblical Scenes, which will, it is hoped, be found useful to all who are interested in the study of the Holy Scriptures.

Published by Stoneman, 30, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,  
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS,  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

INSURED AGAINST,

## THEFT INSURANCE and FIDELITY BONDS

GRANTED BY THE

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Established 1840. CLAIMS PAID £4,300,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON. A. VIAN, Secretary.

EPPSS COCOA. The Most Nutritious.

EPPSS COCOA. Grateful and Comforting.

EPPSS COCOA. For Breakfast and Supper.

EPPSS COCOA. With Natural Flavour only.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, GOUT,

and INDIGESTION,

And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions,

Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.



JUST PUBLISHED.—A BOOK OF THE DAY.

## THE CHURCH AND NEW CENTURY PROBLEMS.

By the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of DURHAM, the Revs. Canon SCOTT HOLLAND, Canon GORE, Canon BARNETT, A. CHANDLER, T. C. FRY, A. L. LILLEY, and P. DEARMER.

With Preface and Introduction by W. J. HOCKING, Vicar of All Saints', Tufnell Park.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

AT ALL LIBRARIES.

## THE GOBLIN: a Novel.

By CATHERINE S. and FLORENCE FOSTER.

Large crown 8vo, cloth boards, 6s.

"Thoroughly wholesome and enjoyable, and well written."—*Athenæum*.

"This is a clever and diverting novel, crowded with what are called 'character-sketches' of life in the country among the upper circles.....The talent displayed is everywhere fresh and plentiful."—*Academy*.

"The dialogues in this book are extremely clever, and it is well worth reading through from the first page to the last."—*School Guardian*.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

## SPIRITUAL LETTERS OF THE REV.

J. P. F. DAVIDSON,

Late Vicar of Matthias', Earl's Court.

With Short Memoir by his Son, ARTHUR F. DAVIDSON.

Crown 8vo, with Portrait, cloth boards, 6s.

Already the Second Edition is nearly exhausted, but a Third Edition will be ready shortly.

"These are the letters and the record of the life of a very good man, which many will be glad to possess."—*Church Times*.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.

## THE POWER OF WOMANHOOD;

Or, Mothers and Sons.

A Book for Parents and those *in Loco Parentis*. By ELLICE HOPKINS.

Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

"It is a sincere and useful appeal for seriously meeting a great problem."—*Literature*.

"This volume is written with an earnestness and seriousness which must command respect, and the delicacy and moral sincerity with which a difficult subject is treated will appeal even to the most sensitive of minds. In dealing with education and the formation of character the authoress writes much that is of value."—*Glasgow Herald*.

London: WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & CO. 3, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.; and 44, Victoria Street, S.W.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO  
HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

## THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

By W. A. LINDSAY, Q.C.

(WINDSOR HERALD).

Price 25s. net.

This work is at present especially interesting, as it contains a record of all those in waiting from 1837 to 1897, and a reprint of the principal ceremonials as published in the *London Gazette*, some of which are now unobtainable.

## THE ENGLISH REGALIA.

By CYRIL DAVENPORT, F.S.A.

With 12 Colour Plates by W. Griggs, and numerous Illustrations in the Text.

ONLY 500 COPIES PRINTED.

Royal 4to, price 21s. net.

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LIMITED, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

## THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science,  
The Fine Arts, Music, and The Drama.

Last Week's *ATHENÆUM* contains Articles on

RECORDS of the NAVY.  
The GOTHAM STORIES.  
WINCHESTER.  
ENGLAND and VENICE in the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.  
NEW NOVELS:—The Wastrel; A Princess of Arcady; A Missing Hero; The Leaver of Love; Fortunata Roman.  
AMERICAN LITERATURE.  
GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.  
ORIENTAL LITERATURE.  
NAVAL and MILITARY BOOKS.  
ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
Mr. F. W. H. MYERS; HUCHOWN; AGE-LIMIT in HIGHER-GRADE SCHOOLS; The DUC de BROGLIE; SALES.  
Also—  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—Recent Publications; Astronomical Notes; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—Roman Art; New Prints; Sales; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—Life of Wagner; Queen Victoria's Appreciation of Music and Musicians.  
DRAMA:—Mable's Life of Shakespeare; Recent Plays; Gossip.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 19 contains—

STEVENSON in the SOUTH SEAS.  
The TRUTH ABOUT OMAR.  
CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.  
GREEK PLANT, STONE, and ANIMAL WORSHIP.  
HISTORY of NEWPORT PAGNELL.  
EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.  
SPORTS and PASTIMES.  
GREEK PHILOSOPHY.  
RECENT VERSE.  
ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
The LATE BISHOP of LONDON; DR. CREIGHTON as a CLASS TEACHER; "FIRE OUT" in LITERARY ENGLISH; CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE; The THEORIES as to HUCHOWN; DR. MURPHY COIT TYLER; The INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION of HEAD MASTERS.  
Also—  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—Library Table; Atlases and Maps; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—Chippendale Furniture; Books for Students; Dudley Gallery Landscape Exhibition; Sale; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—An Autograph Play of Philip Massinger; An Unknown Early Allusion to Shakespeare; Gossip.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 12 contains—

TWO CELTIC POETS.  
LEADING DOCUMENTS of ENGLISH HISTORY.  
MADAGASCAR and MAURITIUS.  
ABERDEENSHIRE PLACE-NAMES.  
RECORDS of HAMMURABI.  
ORIENTAL STUDY in BERLIN.  
NEW NOVELS:—Dr. North and his Friends; The Inner Shrine—Descon Bradbury.  
MILITARY BOOKS.  
ETHNOLOGY and FOLK-LORE.  
NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE.  
SHORT STORIES.  
CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.  
POLITICAL ECONOMY and HISTORY.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
SOPHUS SCHANDORPH; COPYRIGHT in SERIAL MATTER; THE THEORIES as to HUCHOWN; A RECLAMATION; DEATH of KING ALFRED.  
Also—  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—St. Kilda; Medical Books; Geographical Notes; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—Scottish Market Crosses; Library Table; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—The Week; Gossip.

The NUMBER for JANUARY 5 contains—

The OXFORD BOOK of ENGLISH VERBS.  
The RULES of the SOUTH.  
A CAPTAIN of the MIKHS.  
The STORY of FLORENCE.  
OLD ENGLISH GLOSSES.  
The NEW PAPYRI.  
NEW DANTE LITERATURE.  
A SYRIAN SECT.  
NEW NOVELS:—Prejudged; God's Lad; The Sway of Philippa—Stringtown on the Pike; Committed to his Charge; Amour, Amour—AMERICAN HISTORY.  
TRANSLATIONS.  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE.  
SCOTTISH HISTORY.  
BOOKS for CHILDREN.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
The ARGONAUTS of the NEW AGE; The BOOK SALES of 1899; CHARLES LAMB as a LANDED PROPRIETOR; The DATE of KING ALFRED'S DEATH; DANTE TRANSLATION SEEN in 1550; ANOTHER NEW THEORY as to HUCHOWN; PAPERS of WILLIAM PENN; The SECOND CASKET LETTER.  
Also—  
LITERARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—Books on Electricity; Botanical Literature; Astronomical Notes; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—Library Table; The Society of Oil Painters; Roman Britain in 1900; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—Life of Beethoven; Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—Herod; The Likeness of the Night; Gossip.

THE ATHENÆUM, EVERY SATURDAY,  
PRICE THREEPENCE, OF  
JOHN C. FRANCIS,  
*Athenæum* Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane,  
E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

# FROM MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

## NEW BOOKS.

**CHINA: her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.** By E. H. PARKER, Consul-General in Corea, 1886-7; Consul-General in Kiang Chow, 1891; and in 1892-3, Adviser in Chinese Affairs to the Burma Government. With 19 Maps, &c. Large crown 8vo, 8s. net.

**OUR NAVAL HEROES.** By Various Writers. Edited by G. E. MARINDIN, M.A. With a Preface by Rear-Admiral Lord CHARLES BRESFORD. Containing Short Lives of Nineteen of our most Famous Admirals, related in nearly every case by one of their Descendants, and when possible by the Head of the Family. With Photogravure of Lord Nelson, and Half-Tone Portraits of the other Admirals. Demy 8vo, 16s.

TWO BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS IN ITALY AND STUDENTS OF ART.

**The PAINTERS of FLORENCE.** From the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century. By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. Ady). With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

**The FRESCOES in the SIXTINE CHAPEL in ROME.** By (Miss) EVELYN MARCH PHILLIPS. With 24 Illustrations and a Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. *[Ready immediately.]*

**IN TUSCANY. Tuscan Towns—Tuscan Types—The Tuscan Tongue, &c.** By MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL, British Vice-Consul for West Tuscany. With numerous Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, 9s. net.

**MR. MURRAY'S MUSICAL SERIES.**

Crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

**SONGS and SONG WRITERS.** By HENRY T. FINCK, Author of 'Wagner and his Works,' 'Chopin, and other Musical Essays,' &c. With 8 Portraits.

**The ORCHESTRA and ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.** By W. J. HENDERSON, Author of 'What is Good Music?' &c. With 8 Portraits and other Illustrations. *[Ready immediately.]*

*Already published.*

**MUSIC. How it came to be what it is.** By HANNAH SMITH.

**WHAT is GOOD MUSIC?** By W. J. HENDERSON.

**HOW MUSIC DEVELOPED.** By W. J. HENDERSON.

**HOW to LISTEN to MUSIC.** By HENRY ED. KREHBIEL.

**SERMONS on FAITH and DOCTRINE.** By the late BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A., Master of Balliol. Edited by the Very Rev. the Hon. W. R. FREMANTLE, D.D., Dean of Ripon. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**The GREEK THINKERS.** By Prof. THEODOR GOMPERZ, of Vienna University, Hon. LL.D. Dublin, Ph.D. Königsberg, &c. Translated by LAURIE MAGNUS, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

Vol. I. demy 8vo, 14s. net, just published. Composed throughout in a clear and popular style, the work will be found to combine in a singular degree the resources of an almost encyclopedic learning with an appreciation of the results of modern science and of the dependence of the civilization of the present on that of past ages. The "Greek Thinkers" in this sense include the leaders of religion, of literature, and of the special sciences.

Volume II., containing 'Plato,' is now nearly completed, and is already in course of translation.

## TWO BOOKS ON ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE.

**A COTSWOLD VILLAGE; or, Country Life and Pursuits in Gloucestershire.** By J. ARTHUR GIBBS. New and Cheaper Edition. With Portrait and many Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, 6s.

**The NEW FOREST: its Traditions, Inhabitants, and Customs.** By ROSE C. DE CRESSIGNY and HORACE HUTCHINSON. With a Photogravure Frontispiece and other Illustrations, and a Map. Second Impression. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**WORKS BY MRS. BISHOP (ISABELLA L. BIRD).**

**The YANG-TZE VALLEY and BEYOND.** An Account of Journeys in Central and Western China, especially in the Province of Szechuan, and among the Man-Tze of the Somo Territory. Dedicated by permission to the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. With Map and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 14s. net.

**KOREA and HER NEIGHBOURS.** A Narrative of Travel. An Account of the Vicissitudes and Present Position of the Country. With Maps and Illustrations from the Author's Photographs. 2 vols. large crown 8vo, 24s.

**The GOLDEN CHERSONESE and the WAY THITHER.** With Map and Illustrations. Post 8vo, 14s.

**UNBEATEN TRACTS in JAPAN.** Including Visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrines of Nikko and Isé. Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**JOURNEYS in PERSIA and KURDISTAN:** with a Summer in the Upper Karum Region, and a Visit to the Nestorian Rayahs. Maps and 36 Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 24s.

**HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO: Six Months among the Palm Groves and Coral Reefs and Volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands.** Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**A LADY'S LIFE in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS.** Illustrations. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**WORKS BY THE LATE SIR HENRY LAYARD.**

**NINEVEH and its REMAINS.** With an Account of a Visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil Worshipers, &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**NINEVEH and BABYLON: a Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Ruins of Assyria, with Travels in Armenia.** With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**EARLY ADVENTURES in PERSIA, BABYLONIA, and SUSIANA,** including a Residence among the Bakhtiari and other Wild Tribes. With Portrait, Map, and Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 24s.; also in 1 vol. crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**The LION HUNTER of SOUTH AFRICA.** Five Years' Adventures in the Far Interior of South Africa with the Wild Beasts of the Forest. By R. GORDON CUMMING. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**WORKS OF THE LATE DEAN STANLEY SINAI and PALESTINE,** in connection with their History. With Maps, 12s.

**The BIBLE in the HOLY LAND:** being Extracts from the above Work, for Young Persons. 3s. 6d.

**LECTURES on the HISTORY of the JEWISH CHURCH,** from Abraham to the Christian Era. With Portrait. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 6s. each.

**LECTURES on the HISTORY of the EASTERN CHURCH.** Crown 8vo, 6s.

**HISTORICAL MEMORIALS of CANTERBURY.** 6s.

**HISTORICAL MEMORIALS of WESTMINSTER ABBEY,** from its Foundation to the Year 1876. 15s.

**HISTORY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.** 7s. 6d.

**CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS.** Essays on Ecclesiastical Subjects. 6s.

**ESSAYS on CHURCH and STATE.** Crown 8vo, 6s.

**LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of DR. ARNOLD.** With Portrait. 2 vols. 12s.

**WORKS BY HENRY HART MILMAN, D.D., late Dean of St. Paul's.**

**The HISTORY of the JEWS.** From the Earliest Period down to the Modern Times. 3 vols. post 8vo, 12s.

**The HISTORY of EARLY CHRISTIANITY.** From the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire. 3 vols. post 8vo, 12s.

**The HISTORY of LATIN CHRISTIANITY,** including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V. 9 vols. post 8vo, 36s.

**A DICTIONARY of HYMNOLOGY.**

Setting forth the Origin and History of Christian Hymns of all Ages and Nations. With Special Reference to those contained in the Hymn Books of English-speaking Countries, and now in Common Use; together with Biographical and Critical Notices of their Authors and Translators, and Historical Articles on National and Denominational Hymnody, Breviaries, Missals, Primers, Psalters, Sequences, &c. Edited by JOHN JULIAN, M.A., Vicar of Wincobank, Sheffield. 1 vol. medium 8vo, 27s. 2s.

**THE PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE SERIES.** NEW VOLUME.

**The COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY of the BRAIN and COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY.** By Prof. JACQUES LOEB, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the University of Chicago. 8vo, 6s.

\* \* A complete List of the above Series may be obtained post free on application.

\* \* MR. MURRAY'S LIST of FORTHCOMING, NEW, and RECENT PUBLICATIONS can be had post free on application.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh—Saturday, February 2, 1901.